

Population - 1931

*Some  
Talladega, Ala.*

JUN 1 9 1931

#### ALABAMA NEGROES.

The 1930 census figures show that in the last ten-year period the negro population of the state increased from 900,652 to 944,834, while in the same period the white population rose from 1,447,032 to 1,700,775, a gain of more than 250,000. The numerical gain of the whites is thus six times that of the negroes, while the percentage of negro people in the state's total population fell from 38.4 to 35.7 per cent.

Alabama Business News, organ of the School of Commerce at the University of Alabama, shows that the negroes now make up scarcely more than one-third of the state's total population. Forty-nine counties have white majorities, while eighteen show negro majorities. In Winston county 99.5 per cent are white, while in Lowndes 85.8 are negro.

Jefferson county gained more negro population than did the whole state. The News points out that it would seem that our big industrial county kept the negroes in the state. Instead of going North, they went to the Birmingham district. However, so great was the number of whites going to Jefferson county that the percentage of negroes in the population of Jefferson county fell from 42 per cent in 1920 to 38.9 per cent in 1930.

Alabama



# Population-1931

## NEGRO POPULATION OF ALABAMA INCREASES 44,182 IN DECADE 1-22-31

Washington.—(CNS)—The Negro population of Alabama which is given as 944,834 for 1930 shows an increase of only 4.9 per cent, while the white population of 1,700,775 shows an increase of 17.5 per cent. In 1920 the Negro population was 900,652 as compared with 1,447,033 for the white population.

The total number of colored males were 457,144 and 487,690 females. The women outnumber the men by over 30,000. The population over 21 years of age number 479,950, of this number 229,903 are males and 250,047 females. A total of 10,401 are shown to be over 75 years of age. The total number of Negro illiterates in the state for the 1930 census were 188,673 as compared with 210,690 in 1920. The decrease in illiteracy over the period of 10 years was 5.1 per cent. The figures showed 26.2 per cent for 1930 as compared with 31.3 per cent in 1920.

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## Letters To The Editor

Please be brief. We reserve the right to cut letters more than 300 words long.

### THE BLACK BELT AND STATE EDUCATION

Editor The Advertiser: That the education of our children is the affair of the State, no one will any longer question.

That a continuing, progressive school program is essential to the welfare and good name of Alabama, few will deny.

That a growing population and a progressive people demand a growing and progressive educational system, from the first grade to the higher institutions of learning, must be evident to those who have the capacity to know what is of value to a state that would invite capital and people from other sections to come to Alabama.

In mapping out a program of education for the WHOLE State, some important facts have been overlooked. In the honest effort to equalize education, the Black Belt and South Alabama have unselfishly yielded to the point of impoverishing themselves and the friends of education and our law-makers have overlooked the rapid change of population.

The old, old cry of the Black Belt counties drawing on the State for a per capita school fund based on Negro population is an ancient story, a story that was never more than a half-baked half-truth.

Counties and cities now have to tax themselves to support good schools and the State per capita tax is but a small part of the revenue necessary to conduct modern school systems.

Besides, there is a general misunderstanding as to the White and Colored population of the several counties of the State.

In making up an education program for the next four years I submit the following facts: The Black Belt has reference to the color of the soil rather than the color of its inhabitants.

More than 55 per cent of the Negro population in Alabama is north of Montgomery.

The ten counties with the heaviest percentage of Negro population, Barbour, Bullock, Greene, Hale, Lowndes, Macon, Marengo, Perry, Sumter and Wilcox have a combined Negro population of 198,061, while the three White counties, Jefferson, Madison and Tuscaloosa have a Negro population of 208,805. Those who cry "per capita" might find these figures of interest.

It will be convincing to arrange another table: Montgomery, Dallas, Mobile and Marengo, the four counties with the greatest Negro population, have a combined Negro population of 161,615, while Imperial White Jefferson alone has 167,957 Negroes.

Just one more table will add interest to this study. The comparative Negro population between certain white and black counties may be worth a study:

## Alabama

Houston	13,529
Tuscaloosa	21,566
Walker	7,813
Madison	19,272
Talladega	17,152
Elmore	14,182
Calhoun	12,536
Choctaw	11,236
Wilcox	19,319
Washington	6,813
Perry	19,156
Bullock	15,754
Clarke	13,625
Autauga	10,696

Surely the above table indicates there is a bit of color outside of the "Black Belt."

"What sculpture is to a block of marble, education is to the soul."

Besides, Education pays in dollars and cents.

Regardless of the color of our population and the distribution of this color, we need and should have a full and complete system of education that would embrace all of our people and not only provide for every white child but also care reasonably for our Negro citizenship.

Education, like other living things, must either go forward or backward. It will dry up and die if it is permitted or forced to remain at a standstill.

BLACK BELTER.



Population-1931  
STAMFORD, CONN.  
ADVOCATE

MAY 18 1931  
WHO ARE OUR NEIGHBORS?

In our answer we shall limit the term neighbors to those who live in the State of Connecticut. Of course, the answer is not so easy, because the census takers are white, which gives a Negro population much smaller than might have been thought from the census of 1920 and 1930. If we make the proper number of Negroes whom we see in Stamford.

We are altogether in this State 1,802,166 neighbors of whom 74.3 per cent. of us are what they call native white, that is, born in America. That means that 23.8 per cent. of us were actually born abroad.

Of the native white population, more than a half are of foreign or of mixed parentage, so that the larger proportion of our neighbors are not so-called New England or of American stock. Sons of Italian, Irish and Polish origin, together form just about half of the 1,039,109 persons comprising what may be termed the white stock in the population. This gives a percentage to other countries than might have been anticipated.

Of those of our neighbors who have been born abroad, nearly one-half have been naturalized. This means that nearly 200,000 of our neighbors have not yet become American citizens in the sense that they have the right to vote.

We have fewer children as neighbors than we had ten years ago. The number of children under five years of age shows an actual decrease of 5,347, or 17.7 per cent. in the decade. Connecticut's population as a whole increased 226,272 between 1920 and 1930. Of this increase more than one-half, 116,068, to be exact, was in age groups from five to thirty-four years of age.

More of our neighbors go to school now than did ten years ago. The proportion of the population seven to thirteen years of age attending school increased from 94.7 per cent. in 1920 to 98.3 per cent. in 1930, and of those fourteen and fifteen years of age, the proportion increased from 74.9 per cent. in 1920 to 86.1 per cent. in 1930. Our neighbors are staying in school to an older age. While ten years ago 6.2 per cent. of our neighbors over ten years of age were illiterate, at the present time only 4.5 of them are illiterate.

Of our neighbors, including ourselves in the term, 677,292 are to be classed as gainful workers, of whom 498,924 are males, representing 62.3 per cent. of the male population, and 178,368 are females, representing 22.1 per cent. of the female population. Agriculture employs 36,687 persons, including both farm owners and farm laborers; while the various manufacturing and mechanical industries employ 336,386, or nearly one-half of all the gainful workers in the State, the largest numbers being in

iron and steel and other metal industries, the building industry, and textile industries. There are 112,623 persons engaged in wholesale and retail trade, including banking and insurance; 48,150 in transportation; 50,239 in professional service; and 61,845 in domestic and personal service.

When we ask what proportion of us are to be classed as urban and what proportion rural, the answer is not so easy, because the census takers changed the definition of these two terms between the census of 1920 and 1930. If we make the proper changes in the figures to accord with this change in nomenclature, we shall find that fewer of us are urban than were in 1920. People are going out into the country to live at quite a rapid rate. The rural population shows an actual increase of 26.5 per cent. in the census of 1930.

Those of our neighbors who live upon farms are really decreasing. It is safe to say that the rural farm population of Connecticut shows a decrease of about 11 per cent. during the last decade. Possibly the business depression will bring about a change so that at the end of the next ten years we shall discover a real back-to-the-farms movement to have been in progress.



# Population - 1931

## Negro Population In D. C. Increased 20%

WASHINGTON (CNS) — The Negro population of the District of Columbia increased from 109,966 in 1920 to 132,068 in 1930, a gain of 20.1 per cent.

The percentage of gain in the white population in the same period was only 8.3 per cent, giving a white population of 353,914 as against 326,860 in 1920. The Negro population which totaled 25.1 per cent of the total in 1920 increased to 27.1 per cent in 1930 with the gain of 22,102 over 1920. 1-10-31

Women lead men in the District 254,986 to 231,883; and of the Negro population 62,225 are males and 69,843, females, of the 341,465 persons over 21 years of age in the District, 88,388 are colored - divided as to sex as follows: 41,584 males and 46,804 females.

12 PT WHITE CHICAGO FIRM  
CHICAGO, Ill. (CNS) — Among the forty workers of the Walgreen Drug Company receiving diamond service pins for ten or more years of service were five colored. The presentation was made here last week.

The Walgreen drug stores employ over 700 race members in this city. It was this organization that was among the first to consider Negroes for high clerical positions.



Population - 1931  
**BIRMINGHAM, ALA.**  
NEWS

OCT 23 1931

**Negro Population:**

**Its Drift Toward The Cities**

The University of Alabama Business News, organ of the School of Commerce of that institution, issued recently some interesting statistics touching the drift of Negro population from country to town not only, but from Southern to Northern states. Mr. H. H. Chapman, author of the article, presents some interesting comparisons and parallels.

Defining the South as consisting of the states of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas and the District of Columbia, Mr. Chapman reveals that the Negro population of this region was 9,011,884 in 1930 and 8,646,143 in 1920. In 1930, 76 per cent of the total Negro population of the United States lived in the South, while in 1920 the corresponding percentage was 82.6. Thus a smaller proportion now lives "below the Mason and Dixon line" than a decade ago. Another side of this phenomenon appears when we find the Negro population increased 4.2 per cent in the Southern states in the 10 years from 1920 to 1930 and 56.8 per cent in the other states of the Union.

To secure evidence of movements toward the cities, we may study the data dealing with the 93 cities of the United States which had 100,000 inhabitants or more in 1930. The totals of the populations of these cities were 36,325,736 and 29,405,284 in 1930 and 1920, respectively. This is an increase of 23.5 per cent. During the decade the number of Negroes living in this group of cities increased from 1,825,356 to 2,811,790, or 54 per cent. The growth of the Negro population was thus much more rapid than the growth of the population as a whole.

It is interesting to compare the increase in the Negro population of these larger cities with the increase of the Negro population as of the nation as a whole. There were 1,398,280 more Negroes living in the United States in 1930 than in 1920. Of this increase, 986,434, or 70 per cent, can be accounted for by the increases of the 100,000 group of cities. The result of this drift to the cities is that 23.7 per cent of the entire Negro population in 1930 lived in cities having 100,000 or more inhabitants as compared with the 17.5 per cent which resided in those same cities in 1920.

A question may be raised as to whether the movement to the cities occurred in the South as well as in the North. An examination of the list of cities used in the preceding paragraphs shows that 18 of the 93 cities were located in the area

which we are considering as comprising the South. The totals of the populations of these cities were 4,508,536 and 3,423,356 for 1930 and 1920, respectively. Similar figures for the number of Negro inhabitants were 1,046,856 and 791,

563. When stated in terms of percentages, we find that the total population increased 31.7 per cent and the Negro, 32.3 per cent. Thus the Negro population of these 18 Southern cities increased at a slightly higher rate than did the total population, but the difference in the two rates of increase is not nearly so marked as for the United States as a whole. It is significant, however, to note that the Negro is at least holding his own in these larger Southern cities during a period when his rate of increase in the South is falling very decidedly behind the rate of increase of the white population.

That statistical summary, dry-as-dust for the most part, as most population data are, nevertheless seems to point Southerners direction toward an investigation respecting the reasons why Southern Negro population is increasing so slowly. Is it because of lack of sanitation among the colored people? Because of failure to extend to the Negroes adequate means for health protection equally with the whites? These matters urgently need investigation. Waiving even the question of humanitarianism which should prompt us to this, it cannot be blinked that this Southern climate is more suited to the nature of the colored people; that they are an essential part of the industrial forces of the South, and that the South, in which their ancestors have lived for several centuries, should cherish them and serve them as component parts of the Southern population.

**SUFFOLK, VA.**

NEWS HERALD

NOV 18 1931

**AN ILLUMINATING RACIAL ANALYSIS**

According to an analysis of the 1930 census of Virginia by the University News Letter, the white population is increasing while the Negro is decreasing. It shows that seven in every ten persons in the Old Dominion are white. For the last half century, it notes, the proportion of Negroes has been declining but not until the last decade was the total number of Negroes found to decrease. The increase of white population over the black has been about three to one during the last ten years, the former gaining about ten per cent and the latter falling back over five and one-half per cent. Charles City county leads the state in the preponderance of Negroes with eighty per cent. But in only seven of the twenty-one coun-

ties preponderantly black does the population of that race exceed sixty per cent.

Despite the popular belief, Suffolk's colored population in proportion to white is lower than the average of Tidewater cities. For instance Hampton leads the state in the proportion of Negro population with Petersburg, Portsmouth and Newport News following closely. The total native-born white population of Suffolk is 6,361, or 61.9 per cent, to 3,086 black. It is interesting to note that while the white population in Suffolk increased 17.7 per cent during the decade from 1920 to 1930 the colored population showed a gain of only 5.3. These figures will probably be surprising even to old residents of the city some of whom have insisted that the whites and blacks were more equally divided. This conclusion was probably reached by including the suburbs, predominantly Negro. Another interesting sidelight on Suffolk's population figures is that they show of the 10,271 citizens enumerated only 104 were foreign born, a record probably not paralleled by any city in the state, this being only a little more than one per cent of the grand total.

Naturally our interest turns in the vanishing Negro population. If the same ratio of decrease continues another decade the next census will show an actual loss of Negro population or it will be at least static. While both the death and birth rates continue about normal among our Negro population, each being relatively high, the only conclusion is that we are losing these citizens to other sections of the country. Since the World War the Negro has been restless and from a fixed has become a migratory class. The economic conditions have had much to do with their changed habits there can be no doubt. But the war and camp life gave the younger Negroes a new viewpoint and so the exodus is partially due to social conditions. There is probably encouragement in this for the race. The fact that some of its members are dissatisfied with their present condition and outlook and are seeking to better it by faring into new fields may presage a fuller development of the race providing in the meantime it preserves its racial integrity. That the Negro population is flattening out more generally over the country appears apparent. If it results, as some fear, in a large negroid population, it will prove one of the greatest tragedies of the ages.

**SCRANTON, PA.**

TIMES

OCT 23 1931

**Negro Population.**

Attention has been directed to the latest statement by the census bureau covering the makeup of our population, chiefly because of the increase in the negro population in

the south, on the other hand, was less than 500,000 or only about 5 per cent.

Migration of negroes from the south to northern industrial centers set in shortly after the World war and was greatly accelerated in the boom days between 1920 and 1925. Pennsylvania's negro population in the last decade, for instance, increased 51.5 per cent.; New York's, 108 per cent. Other northern states to show large increases were Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. Michigan's increase of negro population was 180 per cent. New York city alone has a negro population of 327,706. Chicago likewise has a big negro population, probably 200,000 or more. There are more negroes, for instance, in Harlem than there are people of all kinds in Scranton and the rest of Lackawanna county put together.

Housing conditions are presenting a problem as regards the negroes in New York and Chicago. Some attempt has been made to induce colored people in those cities to get away from the dense centers of population and move out into the country.

the northern states. The checkup shows that out of a population of 122,755,000 people in the United States, 11,891,000 are negroes. Very naturally the great majority of this population of colored people is in the south, statistics showing 9,361,577 negroes in the states below the Mason and Dixon line, while north

of that line there are 2,409,219 negroes. This latter is an increase of nearly 1,000,000 over 1920 or a percentage increase of 63.6. The increase of the negro population in



Population - 1931

## Negro Population Gains

Due to improved educational facilities and better sanitary environment the Negro population of the United States increased 11.5 in the decade between 1920 and 1930, which was a considerably faster rate of growth than in the previous decade, which was 6.4 per cent. The Census Bureau has just published the results of its tabulations taken in 46 states and the District of Columbia. There is very little Negro immigration to this country, so the gains in population of the race may be ascribed almost wholly to improved living conditions, which have come about during the past ten years.

A definite movement northward and to the larger cities in general, characterized the progress of the Negro population of the United States during the period just closed.

Despite the apparent falling off in the death rate of the Negro, which has been and is considerably higher than that of the whites, the rate of increase in Negro population during the last decade was still substantially lower than that of the total population which showed a gain of 16 per cent.

The numerical gain in Negro population in the Nation was approximately 1,100,000 as compared to the total population gain for the entire country of approximately 17,000,000.

The migration of Negroes to the more northerly states was a continuation of a movement that had been noticeable prior to 1920. In the last 10 years, however, there is observed also to a greater extent than formerly the tendency of Negroes to leave the farms and plantations and to take up their abode in the cities—not only in the North, but in the South and the West as well.

The rapid growth of several cities in the South, due in large part to the migration of certain industries from the North, reflected also a substantial gain in the Negro population in these cities. This was despite the fact that a number of Southern states showed losses in Negro population from 1920 to 1930. Outstanding among these were Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia and Kentucky. Alabama showed a small increase.

It is significant that 16 of the 46 states for which color statistics have been issued have shown losses in Negro population in the last decade. A glance at these states—Georgia, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wyoming, New Mexico, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Maine and Iowa—reveals that for the most part these losses have occurred in states which have showed slight gains in total population, are mostly agricultural, or near cities which have had outstanding growth and which have attracted many negroes because of the availability of employment.—Selma Times-Journal.

### THE NEGRO EVOLUTION

The census report upon the negro evolution of the decade from 1920 to 1930 shows that the negro population increased in that period by 11.5 per cent as against a 16 per cent gain by the total population. Still the gain was 5.1 per

cent over that which the negroes made from 1910 to 1920. The gain is attributed to better education and sanitation among the negro populations in all areas of the country.

Another found fact is the steady desertion of farms by the negroes who are more and more migrating to the cities and industrial districts to obtain available work and better remuneration. Of the 46 states tabulated 16 of them showed losses of their negro populations during the decade, Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia and Kentucky being outstanding examples in that class.

Several cities in the south had substantial increases of negro inhabitants, due to the treks from farms and plantations and the increased industries demanding labor that foreign immigration would not supply.

The total gain in negro population for the decade was 1,100,000 in the 46 states as against a total population gain of 17,000,000. The indications apparent are that under our restricted immigration laws the east and west are both sure to continue drawing negroes away from the south.

## DALLAS, TEX.

NEWS

JUL 29 1931

## Negro Population

The census figures show that the death rate among negroes is coming down, and that the increase in total colored population is greater for the decade of 1920-1930 than for that of 1910-1920. But, notwithstanding these facts, the negroes are not increasing in numbers so rapidly as are the whites. In other words, the negro is more and more in the minority, racially speaking, from year to year.

Among the States that have actually decreased in the total of negro population are Georgia, Kentucky, Virginia and South Carolina. There has been, on the other hand, a marked rise in negro population in the larger cities of the North and East. In general there seems to be a tendency for the black man to become a city dweller.

It is not clear that health conditions in the city are necessarily worse for the negro than they have been for him in the country. In the country, for the most part, there is no sanitary supervision whatever, and negro dwellings and food supply tend toward the poorest level. In cities, however, compulsory education and sanitary control reach the negro population with some effect and benefit.

Present trends indicate that the dispersion of the

go more generally throughout the country, with concentration of the race in New York and other large cities will result in divesting the race problem of its sectional prejudices and handed-down hates to a considerable extent. Even with that simplification, it is problem enough.

## NEW ORLEANS, LA. STATE

JUL 29 1931

## Negro Population

ONE OF the interesting facts disclosed by the recent census is that the country's negro population is growing somewhat faster than in the past. In the decade between 1910 and 1920 the gain was only 6.4 percent, whereas between 1920 and 1930 it was 11.5.

The explanation given by the Census Bureau for the increase is that educational facilities and improved sanitary environments are proving effective in arresting negro mortality.

But even with the falling off of the death rate of the negro in parts of the country, which is still considerably higher than the white, as we know from the statistics in New Orleans and other cities in the South, the rate of increase of negro population during the last decade in the continental United States continues to be much lower than the white increase, which is about 16 percent.

With two States omitted the numerical gain in negro population during the decade was in the neighborhood of 1,100,000 as compared to the total population gain for the entire country, which was 17,000,000.

The migration of negroes to the Northern, Eastern and Western States continues. Their invasion of the cities, North and South, also continues. They are leaving the farms in hope of finding better opportunities in urban centers.

Sixteen of the forty-six States included in the statistics show losses in negro population during the past decade. These States are Georgia, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wyoming, New Mexico, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Maine and Iowa. Most of these States have shown small gains in total population, are mostly agricultural or are near cities that have had outstanding growth and attracted many negroes because of the availability of employment.

## Negro Population Turns Northward

WASHINGTON, August 4—(P)—The center of negro population, which traveled southward and westward from the first census in 1790 until World War industries changed its trend in 1920, steered rapidly north by east in the past decade.

Northern cities were the magnet drawing it from the northwest corner of Georgia well up into Tennessee.

Just how far North it has travelled is still a problem for the census geographers to work out on race classifi-

cation figures announced today by the Census Bureau. They showed a 13.6 per cent increase in the negro population for the decade ended 1930 as compared with but 6.5 in 1920.

On that 6.0 per cent 1920 population increase, the negro population center took a jog 19.4 miles north, 9.4 miles east.

In New York negro population increased from 152,467 in 1920 to 327,708 in 1930, from 2.7 to 4.7 per cent of the population. In Chicago the jump was from 109,458 to 233,903, from 4.1 to 6.9 per cent of the population. In Detroit the increase was from 40,838 to 120,066 or from 4.1 to 7.7 per cent of the population. Philadelphia's increase was from 134,229 to 219,599 or from 7.4 to 11.3 per cent of the population.

Atlanta, where the percentage decreased from 33.5 in 1910 to 31.3 in 1920, rose from 62,796 negroes to 90,075 in 1930—or back to a 33.3 per cent basis. In the past decade, Memphis gained from 37.7 to 38.1; New Orleans from 26.1 to 28.3; Washington from 25.1 to 27.1.



# The Negro's Northward Exodus

**B**ROADER GROW THE BLACK BELTS in Northern cities—in New York, Philadelphia, Detroit, Pittsburgh, and Chicago.

Northward and cityward the Southern Negro is wending his way.

Census figures released in Washington now focus the attention of the nation's editors on this significant trend; and not a few of them seek to unearth the meaning of what the Asheville (N. C.) *Citizen* calls "a population shift of the greatest potential importance." This paper summarizes the census statistics:

"Out of a total Negro population of 11,891,143, the census shows that 9,361,577 are in the South, an increase for the decade of 5 per cent.; while 2,409,219 are in the North, an increase for the decade of 63.6 per cent. The West now has 120,347 Negroes, or 53.1 per cent. more than 1920."

"During the ten-year period the Negro population of the North and West increased by 978,606, as compared with an increase in the South of 446,346."

"It is clear from these figures that at least three-quarters of a million Negroes migrated from the South during the decade."

"Three Southern States—Georgia, Virginia and South Carolina—showed an actual loss in Negro population. Michigan showed a Negro gain of 182 per cent., New York of 108 per cent., Illinois of 80 per cent., New Jersey of 78.3 per cent., Ohio of 66.1 per cent., and Pennsylvania of 5.15 per cent."

"These are striking changes. The great bulk of the Negro population is still in the South, but the implications of the fact that almost two-thirds of the whole increase in Negro population from 1920 to 1930 occurred in the North are the more far-reaching, because this is true."

**T**HE Raleigh *News and Observer* notes that the boll-weevil in the deep South first drove the rural Negro from the cotton-fields to the great urban centers.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* is more interested in the political potentialities of this migration from cotton belt to city streets. Is a Negro bloc imminent in municipal politics? The *Sun* correspondent speculates:

"Concentrated increases in the Negro population of certain Northern States, as contrasted with slight gains—and in some cases actual losses—in numbers of the race in the South, is giving pause to practical politicians concerned with the specter of an organized Negro bloc."

"Whether such a development is imminent is open to question, but political leaders agree there is a trend in that direction through continuing migration of the Negro from those States where voting is difficult, if not downright impossible for him, to heavens where he enjoys the franchise without interference."

Writing in the New York *Herald Tribune*, Rev. Henry Hugh Proctor, colored pastor of the Nazarene Congregational Church, Brooklyn, asserts this exodus to be "the greatest since Israel left Egypt." This analyst gives three reasons for the drift:

"The first of the three reasons was the call for labor from the North, due to the labor vacuum caused by the World War."

"Another was due to the ill-treatment they have received in the South as the aftermath of slavery."

"The other was the passion of a race, long suppressed, to find itself in the American democracy, inspired as its militant sons were by their experiences in the World War."

## HERALD

*Minneapolis, Minn.*

AUG 11 1931

### The Negro Moves North.

The Negro race showed a more rapid growth rate in the last decade than did the whites, and the largest increases in the Negro population are in the north, a report from the census bureau shows. The Negro growth rate doubled in the last decade when compared with the 10 years preceding 1920. Although the Negro as a fixed proportion of the entire population has been steadily declining, the rate of their birth is gaining on the birth-rate of the whites. The Negroes increased by 13.6 per cent in the last decade as compared with 6.5 per cent in the 10 years previous. The white race increased by 14.8 per cent from 1920 to 1930, but in the 10 years previous the rate of gain had been 16 per cent. Restricted immigration and the decline in the white birth rate, the bureau believes, accounts for these differences.

There are 11,891,143 Negroes in this country and they form 9.7 per cent of the total population, which is a 2 per cent drop in proportion over a period of 30 years. The Mexican population has more than doubled in the last 10 years, the bureau's figures showing that there are 422,533 of them in this country. They came third in the numerical rank of races here, being exceeded only by the white and Negro races.

But more significant than the gain in the rate of growth is the unprecedented invasion of the north by the Negro. Nearly two-thirds of the Negro increase was recorded in the north. In spite of the migration northward, however, the southern Negro population gained 5 per cent. In Michigan the Negro population gained 182 per cent in the last 10 years, and in California, New York and Wisconsin the gain was over 100 per cent. The gain in Illinois, New Jersey and Ohio was likewise high, indicating that the northern industrial states have formed the center of attraction for the Negro. Over all the northern Negro population has gained 63.5 per cent and that in the west 53 per cent.

This report will clearly indicate, if it had not been already realized, that the race question is no longer merely a southern problem. And for obvious reasons the north is not prepared to cope with it.—Minneapolis Tribune.

### Population Gains

imate figures of the U. S. Census show during the last ten years the colored population was increased by 1,100,000 is interesting from several angles. The increase between 1920 and 1930 is nearly twice that of the preceding decade between 1910 and 1920.

Since there is practically no colored immigration to this country, the population increase of this group is a very good index as to just how we are meeting the struggle for existence in the United States. If these figures are correct, colored mothers raised nearly twice as many children during the last ten years as they raised the preceding ten years.

Since the infant mortality among colored people is much higher than among whites, to maintain a constant ratio of population it is necessary for colored mothers to bear relatively more babies. Translated into practical economics, this means that it costs the colored people more to keep up a constant population gain than it does whites. It is therefore not surprising that the percentage of gain for colored people

of 11.5 is lower than that of the total population gain of 16 per cent. 8-8-31

And when we consider that much of the white gain comes from immigration, it is easy to conclude that the colored group is not only holding its own, but is producing a harder race of men.

Since 1790 there has been a constant increase in population.

While a race which grows numerically stronger each decade has nothing to fear, it might be well for our leaders to increase their efforts to cut down the fearful costs in energy from infant mortality. This extra burden on colored motherhood means less wealth, less time for the development of the essentials of growing civilization and is a handicap in the struggle for existence.

### POCATELLO, IDAHO

TRIBUNE

AUG 14 1931

### SOLVING THE PROBLEM

**T**HE 1930 census figures show that in the United States the white race increased 14.8 per cent during the decade from 1920 and that the negro race increased only 13.6 per cent. This is contrary to the popular idea of the superior fertility of the negro. There are just about ten times as many whites as negroes even when all with a known trace of African blood are designated as such. Seven out of every ten of them have some white blood and, perhaps, three out of the seven are of preponderant white blood. The negro problem would thus seem to be gradually solving itself. The greater fecundity of the whites, (perhaps assisted by immigration, although that seems problematic) and the "passing white" of a constantly increasing number of those whose African blood has thinned down to only a trace, will in due time leave the country without this "bete noir." It is going to take many generations, however, and in the meantime the negro is advancing in material wealth and education and, realizing that he is just about as American as any of us and much more so than many of us. The day is not so far distant when he will insist that a constitutional amendment means what it says and that voting is not just a white man's privilege as the southern states have made it, the constitution to the contrary notwithstanding. There may be bloody riots before it is put across but it will be put across and the victory will be the turning point in the solution of the negro problem in the United States.



## INDEPENDENT

Montreal, P.

JUN 25 1931

## NEGRO STATISTICS MISLEADING

In the present economic situation no one has been hit harder than the colored people. In all sections of the country there is a much larger proportion of Negroes out of work than any other class. There is a marked disproportion between Negro unemployment and population statistics.

Statistics are often misleading. This is especially true of the unemployment figures as they apply to the colored race. It would appear in the present crisis that the jobs are all being seized by white people. However, this is not entirely true.

According to figures recently published, 31% of the joblessness in Baltimore is felt by Negroes who comprise 71% of the city's population. Fifty per cent of the population of Charleston is colored. There are seven Negroes out of work to every three white men. Negro population and unemployment percentages in other cities: Chicago, 4% and 16%, Memphis, 38% and 75%; Philadelphia, 7% and 25%; Pittsburgh, 8% and 38%.

From these figures one might easily conclude that the white people are crowding the colored people out of work. It is true that some jobs normally held by Negroes are now being taken by white people. But two other facts must be taken into consideration. Most Negroes are employed as unskilled laborers or in domestic service. These occupations are the first to feel the effects of hard times. The second fact is that more Negroes work than white people. In normal times 81 Negro men are employed to every 75 white men. Two Negro women work to every white woman. In Charleston where fifty per cent of the population is colored, seventy per cent of the work is done by colored people.

In these figures we can see that the implications of statistics can not always be trusted.

## Population Slows Down.

When Malthus wrote his great work on population at the close of the eighteenth century he believed that long before this time the increase would have been so great as to bring about an economic crisis and that even in the British Isles starvation would stalk abroad.

So many factors enter into the increase and decrease of population in any given country and at any given time that it is quite impossible to forecast over a long period what that population would be.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the United States census bureau has changed its estimate of the growth of population of this country, and accordingly on July 1, slowed down the so-called clock which was registering an increase in population of one person every 23 seconds.

The bureau has found it necessary to revise the calculations which furnish the basis for the automatic register of population growth and has brought it into harmony with the latest statistics of births, deaths, immigration and emigration. Heretofore, as we have indicated, the increased population was taken as one every 23 seconds. This was the net result of a birth every 13 seconds, a death every 23 seconds, an immigrant arrival every one and a half minutes and an emigrant departure every five and a half minutes.

The revised figures are based on the records of births and deaths for 1930 and on the immigration figures for the first quarter of 1931. On that basis there is a birth every 14 seconds instead of every 13 seconds, a death every 22 seconds instead of every 23, an immigrant arrival every 12 minutes instead of every one and a half minutes, and an emigrant departure every seven minutes instead of every five and a half. The result of all this is a net increase of one in the population every 36 seconds.

This shows a slowing down of population increase equivalent to the difference between an annual increase of 1.2 per cent, as indicated by the former figures, and an annual increase of 0.7 per cent as indicated by the more recent data.

The new information has made it necessary to revise the figures of the total population of the country as of July 1. These figures are given as 124,069,651, whereas, according to the former computation it would have been 124,833,818, a difference of 764,167.

The difference may not be very great in a single year, but would reach considerable proportions in the course of time. The United States will continue to grow in population as

it does in wealth and power, but the day is still far in the future when the situation need give any concern to the Malthuses of modern times.

STATES  
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

MAY 4 - 1931

## Negro and Census

PRELIMINARY reports made by the census department indicate that redistribution of the negro population of the countries continues. The movement was first evidenced by the 1920 enumeration and the severe dislocation of labor resulting from the war.

Whereas there was a time when many States had more negroes than whites, including Louisiana, Mississippi is the only one that now has a preponderance of the race, due to the fact that it is still largely agricultural. Louisiana is growing steadily whiter.

In 1920 South Carolina's population was almost evenly divided, with 51 percent white. In 1930 the white percentage had risen to 55. In the last decade the colored population increased in North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, but these increases reflected a decrease in ratio to the whole population throughout the South. As an indication of the drift of the negro to the cities, Birmingham's increase was larger than that of Alabama. Kentucky and Georgia showed decreases of colored population, but Louisville and Atlanta showed increases. Only one Southern city, Richmond, lost in negro population during the ten years. Baltimore accommodates half the negroes that live in Maryland.

The census figures show that the heging of negroes North has not altogether ceased. Michigan had few negroes in 1910. The number jumped 251 percent to 60,082 in 1920, and in 1930 it was 169,453. It is an interesting fact that Connecticut, in the heart of New England, increased 38 percent between 1910 and 1920 and about the same proportion in the last decade.

Cincinnati today has 47,816 colored citizens, an increase of 59 percent in the ten years; Indianapolis has 43,967, an increase of 55 percent. Omaha gained 100 percent in 1910-1920 and had a like increase during the following decade.

When the European war broke and industrial activity in the United States increased the demand for labor in the North and East, labor agents flocked to the South and thousands of negroes emigrated to the industrial centers tempted by high wages, easy living and difference in social conditions. Many of these emigres had a sad awakening when work slackened, and made their way back to their old homes. But others stayed, and that is probably one of the explanations of the increase in negro population in States and cities in other sections.



MAY 1 - 1931  
**THE NEGRO GOES TO THE CITY**

A phenomenon of the last census decade was a continuation of the dispersal and redistribution of the Negro population which was marked in the census report of 1920 and accelerated by the demand of war industries for labor.

But one State of the Old South still has a preponderance of Negroes. That is Mississippi, one of the least industrialized. South Carolina emerged in 1930 with 55 per cent white from 51 per cent colored in 1920. But, even though the colored population increased during the last decade in North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, it decreased in ratio to the whole populations throughout the South. Birmingham's increase was greater than that for Alabama, showing that the rural colored population had decreased. Kentucky and Georgia lost in colored population, despite the increases in Louisville and Atlanta. Richmond is the only Southern city to have fewer Negroes than it did in 1920. Half the Negroes of Maryland now are in Baltimore, a partial analysis of the racial census discloses.

The colored man rapidly is turning from agriculture to industry. The Negro population of North Carolina, which gained nine per cent between 1910 and 1920, jumped two more than twenty per cent again before 1930.

The Northward movement is still going on. Michigan's negligible colored colony in 1910 increased 251 per cent to 60,082 in 1920 and was 169,453 strong in 1930, another gain of more than 180 per cent; West Virginia and Connecticut, which gained, respectively, 34 and 38 per cent between 1910 and 1920, maintained their rates of increase the next ten years.

Among the few cities completed in the census report are Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Omaha. Cincinnati now has 47,816 colored citizens, an increase of 59 per cent since 1920, compared to 53 per cent the preceding decade. Indianapolis has 43,967, its gain from 1910 to 1920 being 59 per cent and 55 per cent from 1920 to 1930. Omaha gained 100 per cent in each of the two decades. The steady rate represents much larger gross increases in the second decade than in the first.

War-time activities and the subsequent industrial boom, accompanied by immigration restrictions and agricultural depression, drew heavily on the country's labor resources. Col-

ored emigration from the South, halted temporarily before the census was taken and doubtless there has been a perceptible ebb since; but the movement of free labor obeys economic laws and the cotton and tobacco fields will experience the drain until a balance of return for labor is struck.

**RACIAL INCREASE BY COLOR.**

The discomfiting prediction that the yellow races of Asia will dominate in world population within a century's time unless present birth rates undergo a change is made in an address delivered by Dr. Louis L. Dublin before the general assembly of the International Union for Scientific Investigation of Population Problems, just concluded in London.

According to Dr. Dublin, yellow supremacy is certain unless the Caucasian birth rate, which, with the possible exception of Russia, is only about half that of two generations back, is restored to its former figure.

At the present rate of decrease of children per married couple, according to this eminent statistician, the population of the United States will be stationary by 1970, with the birth and death rates equalizing each other.

The birth rate of the countless millions of China and the other Asiatic races is far higher than that of the white races, but it remains to be seen what the effect will be when those races become better educated and more civilized in the years ahead.

The history of man and shows that the birth and infant mortality rates of uncivilized and semi-civilized peoples have invariably been lowered with the coming of better ordered conditions of living. It is a question, therefore, whether Dr. Dublin's prediction will hold good with the coming of education to the 400,000,000 ignorant and illiterate Chinese.

Even if China is not able to work out its salvation to the point of bringing back civilization to its vast population and its rate of increase continues to the point of population supremacy, no threat to the white domination of world affairs would result because of the lack of education of the numerically superior race.

Notwithstanding, the suggestion that the native population of the United States will become stationary

in less than a half century gives food for serious thought.

**CENSUS SHOWS  
MILLION GAIN  
IN 10 YEARS**

**Total U.S. Colored  
Population is Now  
11,563,131.**

**MIGRATION ON**

**Workers Come North,  
Farmers Quit Soil.**

WASHINGTON—The colored population of the United States is now 11,563,131, a gain of 1,100,000 over the figures for 1920. The census figures, according to the bureau, are approximate, and subject to final correction.

The rate of gain in the past ten years was 11.5 per cent, compared with a rate of 6.4 for the previous decade. In 1880 the decade's growth was 1,700,000, and in 1900, 1,345,000.

Improved educational facilities and more sanitary environments probably have been important factors in bringing about this higher rate of growth, inasmuch as the immigration of colored people has been relatively negligible during the period in which the rate has become higher, it was said. Additional information made available at the Bureau follows:

**Death Rate Reduced**

Despite the apparent falling off in the colored death rate, which has been and is considerably higher than that of whites, the rate of increase in colored population during the last decade (on the basis of 46 states and the District of Columbia) was still substantially lower than that of the total population which showed a gain of 16 per cent.

The numerical gain in colored population in the nation (with the exception of two states) was approximately 1,100,000 as compared to the total population gain for the entire country of approximately 17,000,000.

The migration of colored people to the more northerly states was a continuation of a movement that had been noticeable prior to 1920. In the last ten years, however, there is observed also to a greater extent than formerly the tendency of Negroes to leave the farms and plantations and to take up their abode in the cities—not only in the North, but in the South and West as well.

**Rapid Growth in South**

The rapid growth of several cities in the South, due in large part to the migration of certain industries from the North, reflected also a substantial

gain in the Negro population in these cities. This was despite the fact that a number of Southern states showed losses in colored population from 1920 to 1930. Outstanding of these were, Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia and Kentucky.

It is significant that 16 of the 46 states for which color statistics have been issued have shown losses in colored population in the last decade. A glance at these states—Georgia, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wyoming, New Mexico, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Maine and Iowa—reveals that for the most part these losses have occurred in states which have showed slight gains in total population, are mostly agricultural, or are near cities which have had outstanding growth and which have attracted many colored folk because of the availability of employment.

The U.S. colored population and increase by decades, is as follows:

Year	Population	Increase
1790	757,208	
1800	1,002,037	244,829
1810	1,377,808	375,771
1820	1,771,656	393,848
1830	2,328,642	556,986
1840	3,873,648	545,006
1850	3,638,808	765,160
1860	4,441,830	803,022
1870	4,880,009	438,179
1880	6,580,793	1,700,784
1890	7,488,676	907,883
1900	8,833,994	1,345,318
1910	9,827,763	993,769
1920	10,463,131	635,368
1930	11,563,131	1,100,000

**ADVOCATE**

*Charles Town, W. Va.*

SEP 19 1931

**NEGROES IN THE CENSUS.**

(St. Louis Post-Dispatch)

Census figures just issued show an increase in Negro population more rapid than the gain for whites, and a heavy Negro migration to the North particularly to industrial centers. The white race has an increase of 14.8 percent in the 1930 tabulation, as compared with a gain of 16 per cent in 1920; Negroes have a rate of 13.6 percent as against 6.5 percent. The last decade's virtual cessation of immigration, nearly all of which added to the rate among whites, had a large effect on the changing figures. Taken at their face, the statistics indicate the Negro birth rate is higher than the white. This is true over the nation, though not in the South, but the higher Negro infant mortality rate gives the whites a greater net increase. Both races have a higher birth rate in the South than in the North and, since the majority of Negroes live in the South, their rate is higher than the national increase for whites.

The northward trek is indicated in

these figures: Negroes increased only 5 percent in the South, while they gained 63½ per cent in the North and 53 percent in the West. Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia and Kentucky had smaller Negro populations in 1930 than in 1920, while the Negro population of New York doubled in the decade and that of Michigan almost tripled. In the south, the migration correspondent to the national trend to industrial centers. North Carolina, for instance, has attracted large numbers, while agricultural states have lost.

This tendency has made the Negro a heavy sufferer in the present industrial depression. The National Urban League finds unemployment among Negroes to be five or six times higher than their population status would warrant. The Negro thus has not bettered his economic position by leaving the land. He is paying a heavy price for listening to the call of Northern mills and factories that needed cheap labor in the late boom times but had a surplus when the pinch came. A back-to-the-farm movement for Negroes would better their condition and remove a heavy strain from relief organizations.



## Population - 1931.

### HOUSTON, TEX.

POST DISPATCH

AUG 7 1931

#### Negro Population Gains

IN the decade between 1920 and 1930 the negro population of the United States failed to increase as rapidly as did the population of the country generally. The negro rate of growth was 11.5 per cent, while the total population growth was about 16 per cent. This may be explained in part by the fact that there was very little negro immigration, while there was considerable immigration of other races. Negro growth was among native stock almost altogether.

But the increase in negro population during the last decade was greater by about five per cent than during the preceding decade. From 1910 to 1920 it was only 6.4 per cent, according to the census bureau.

This increase in the last decade may be ascribed chiefly to generally better living conditions. Negroes had more sanitary homes, were less subject to disease, and recorded a smaller rate of mortality. A very material rise in the standard of living among negroes in the South occurred during the decade 1920-30. Even the casual observer could discover that fact.

The negro still has a higher death rate than the whites from such diseases as tuberculosis, but health conditions among the race are steadily improving. As the negroes learn more about safeguarding health, acquire modern sanitary appliances in their homes, consume better food, and possess sufficient clothing to protect their bodies in winter, conditions of health among them improve, and the race increases.

### KANSAS CITY, MO

STAR

AUG 9 1931

#### The Negro in the Population.

Final census figures showing an increased rate of growth in the Negro population of the United States in the last census period can be interpreted only in the light of the entire showing of the race in the history of America. The Negro increase of 13.6 per cent in the recent ten years and the white increase of 14.8 (15.7, if all others than Negroes are counted) are to be compared, respectively, with increases of 6.5 and 16 per cent from 1910 to 1920. Thus, in the recent decade the percentage of Negro increase was more than doubled, while that of the white declined slightly. The census bureau explains that the white decline was due to a fall-

ing birth rate and to immigration restriction.

The explanation seems the only one at hand and doubtless is sound for the period covered. But it cannot be assumed that lessened immigration over an extended period will be followed by a relative decline in population. For in the decades in which immigration to America was heaviest, it is shown by Dow in "Society and Its Problems," the country had the least increase in population. It is shown further that some authorities hold that "immigration has checked, instead of increased, our population." Also, while a declining birth rate is to be considered, it must be noted that a lowered death rate may offset that influence.

The real significance of the recent Negro increase lies in the contrast it affords with the rate of gain for the race between 1910 and 1920. What accounted exactly for the poor showing in that decade, or what explains fully the higher rate in the recent ten years, is not clear. But the latter seems to represent something like a return to "normal" with the race. For it was not until after 1900 that the 10-year increase for the race fell below 16 per cent. It had ranged from a maximum of 37.5 per cent for the census of 1810 to a minimum of 16.2 per cent for that of 1890. The percentage in-

crease of the Negro, as of the white race, has declined irregularly from the time of the first census of 1790 to the present, although the decline for the Negro has been uniformly more pronounced.

The percentage of the total American population represented by the Negro has ranged steadily downward from 19.3 in 1790 to 9.7 per cent, shown by the census figures just made public. Thus, while there was one member of the race for about every five others 140 years ago, the relative position now is less than one in ten. Whether the movement represented by these figures will be continued in the future seems beyond present calculation.

### CANTON, O.

REPOSITORY

AUG 6 1931

#### Negro Population Distribution

The 1930 census returns make it possible to give figures on a movement of the nation's Negro population that has long been accepted as fact. That is the widespread Negro migration from the south in the last decade.

From 1920 to 1930 the number of Negroes in southern states increased only 5 per cent, while it increased 63½ per cent in the north, and 53 per cent in the west. In 12 southern states, the increase in the Negro population was less than the increase in the white population. These states are: Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana,

Oklahoma, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina. In four southern states, forming the northern and western borders of the southern area, the increase in Negro population was more than the increase in white population. These states are: Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia and Texas.

Ohio is among the 17 northern and western states showing the greatest increases in Negro population, with 66 per cent since 1920. Its increase is surpassed by those in Michigan, California, New York, Wisconsin, Illinois and New Jersey. Other northern and western states in which the negro population increased faster than the white population are: New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Arizona and Nevada. It will be noticed that most of these states are industrial; the Negro thrives where he finds something to do.

In 14 states the Negro population fell behind the white population in increases during the decade. These states are: Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, New Mexico, Utah, Washington, Oregon. There was no change in Minnesota.

Considering the entire Negro population of the United States, an increase of 13.6 during the last decade is shown, compared with a 14.8 per cent increase in the white population. During the decade from 1910 to 1920 the Negro population increased only 6.5 per cent. Another significant figure shows that the decline in the Negro proportion of the whole population dropped only .2 of one per cent the last decade, whereas in the two previous decades it dropped five times as fast.

These are significant figures for everyone who realizes the vast problem of adjustment involved in fitting the Negro into the industrial and social structure of the nation. The Negro population is more than holding its own wherever environment is favorable. Negro leaders are doing their best to solve the mighty problems created by the wide distribution of their people and they need all the help a humanitarian nation can give them.

### LOS ANGELES, CAL.

TIMES

AUG 25 1931

#### THE CENSUS CLASSIFIED

Far more interesting figures than those heretofore made public are now emanating from the Census Bureau, as it gradually clears up and classifies the information gained a year ago last April. Settling an old controversy as to the Mexican population of Los Angeles, the official figure gives for Mexicans, Indians, Chinese, Japanese, Filipinos and all others not classified as of European or Negro stock, a total of 125,750 in the city. The assertions of exclusion advocates that there are 200,000 to 300,-

000 Mexicans in Los Angeles alone, are thus shown to be gross exaggerations.

Since in previous census takings, Mexicans were included in the foreign-born whites, no definite figure for them was available. They are not separated, it is true, in the figures the bureau gives for the city, but in the State classification given out a few days ago the number for the entire State was 368,013, which also is vastly under the exclusionists' estimate. Since the figures were taken long before the recent exodus began, a census taken now would show a much smaller number.

Reversing the condition shown in the State as a whole, Los Angeles has a feminine surplus, the statistics show. There are 627,370 females and 610,678 males in the computation, an excess of 16,692—the ratio is 1000 women to 973 men. In all California the ratio is 1076 men to 1000 women; the number 2,942,595 men to 2,734,356, and the male surplus 208,239.

In Los Angeles there were counted 1,073,584 white persons, 38,894 Negroes and 125,570 of other races. The white population is assigned an increase of 96.3 per cent in ten years, the Negro population 149.7 per cent. The white percentage figure is too low, since Mexicans were counted as whites in 1920 and have not been for 1930. Of the total, 72 per cent were 21 years of age and over, or 891,136. This is greater than the State adult percentage, which is 68.2 per cent. In the city there were listed only 6463 alien white adults, showing the effect of the naturalization movement.

California is 73.3 per cent urban and only 26.7 per cent rural; in 1930 the percentages were 68 urban and 32 rural.

Of the total of 5,677,251, 5,040,247 were listed as of European stock, 368,013 of Mexican, 81,048 as Negro and 187,943 as of other races, which includes Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, Hawaiian and others. There were 2,930,135 natives of native parentage, 1,300,078 natives of foreign or mixed parentage and 810,034 foreign born. Of the latter 436,658 were naturalized, 82,240 were declarants and 256,047 were classed as alien; there was no report on 35,089. Alien whites were 4.5 per cent of the population in 1930, a decided drop from the 8.3 per cent of 1920.

One good thing about the census is that there is nothing one can do about it, except to take the figures and say "that's that."



AUG 5 1931

# Colored Races Multiplying Many Times Faster Than White in U. S., Census Shows

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

GAZETTE

OCT 7 1931  
THE POPULATION

The federal census bureau figures show that from 1920 to 1930 there was a decrease in the growth of the white population, due chiefly to the falling birth rate and restricted immigration. The Negro population increased from 10,463,131 to 11,890,498 and the Mexican from 700,541 to 1,422,533. An in-

crease of 36 per cent. in the Indian population to discount to some extent by a bureau statement that the enumeration last year was more satisfactory and inclusive than it was ten years before. The Negro population

in the north increased 63.6 per cent. and in the south 5 per cent., which indicates a movement of the colored people from their original environment in an agricultural section to the commercial centers of the north. New York now has more than 225,000 Negroes living in Harlem. Negroes in the western states increased 53.1 per cent. The gain in the total number was placed at 13.6 per cent., about twice the gain during the previous decade. A study of the classifications shows an increased birth rate among the black and brown races and a gradual decrease among the white people. City directory estimates of population, formerly made on a basis of five or six to the family, now are based on two children to the family. Dr. Thurman B. Rice, of the Indiana University Medical School, says that if the race is to survive there must be an average of four or five children.

## Negro Population Gains

Due to improved educational facilities and better sanitary environments the negro population of the United States increased 11.5 in the decade between 1920 and 1930, which was a considerably faster rate of growth than in the previous decade, which was 6.4 per cent. The Census Bureau has just published the results of its tabulations taken in 46 states and the District of Columbia. There is very little negro immigration to this country, so the gain in population of the race may be ascribed almost wholly to improved living conditions which have come about during the past ten years.

A definite movement northward and to the larger cities in general, characterized the progress of the negro population of the United States during the period just closed.

Despite the apparent falling off in the death rate of the negro, which has been and is considerably higher than that of the whites, the rate of increase in negro population during the last decade was still substantially lower than that of the total population which showed a gain of 16 per cent.

The numerical gain in negro population in the Nation was approximately 1,100,000 as compared to the total population gain for the entire country of approximately 17,000,000.

The migration of negroes to the more northerly states was a continuation of a movement that had been noticeable prior to 1920. In the last 10 years, however, there is observed also to a greater extent than formerly the tendency of negroes to leave the farms and plantations and to take up their abode in the cities—not only in the North, but in the South and West as well.

The rapid growth of several cities in the South, due in large part to the migration of certain industries from the North, reflected also a substantial gain in the negro population in these cities. This was despite the fact that a number of Southern states showed losses in negro population from 1920 to 1930. Outstanding among these were Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia and Kentucky. Alabama showed a small increase.

It is significant that 16 of the 46 states for which color statistics have been issued have shown losses in negro population in the last decade. A glance at these states—Georgia, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wyoming, New Mexico, North Dakota, Maine and Iowa—reveals that for the most part these losses have occurred in states which have showed slight gains in total population. are mostly agricultural. or

By MAX STERN  
Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Despite Chinese and Japanese exclusion acts and other immigration barriers, the "tide of color" is steadily rising in the United States, census figures made public today reveal.

The new 1930 census figures on population by color or race show that whereas America has increased its population in the past decade by 16.1 per cent, the white portion of the population has increased only 14.8 per cent. Every other except the negro race shows greater percentage of increases, including Indians.

The biggest single increase percentage is that of the Filipinos whose migration to the Pacific coast has caused serious race riots.

### Mexicans Double

The next biggest is the Mexican, counted separately in 1930, and showing a doubling of the Mexican population, chiefly in the southwest. The figure of nearly a million and a half Mexicans does not include 65,965 returned as whites because of American parentage.

The Negro population, while showing a smaller percentage of increase than that of the whites, is growing more than 100 per cent faster than it did in the previous decade. The 1920-30 growth is 13.6 per cent as compared with only 6.5 per cent growth in 1910-20.

The migration of Negro population to the north and west is also a significant revelation in the new report. Of the increase in the Negro population of 1,428,012, nearly two-thirds (63.6 per cent) or 936,910, took place in the north; 53.1 per cent, or 41,756, in the west; only 5 per cent, or 449,346, in the south.

### Migrate to Warmth

The adding of 87,960 Indians to the so called vanishing tribes of red men represents an increase of 36 per cent. This is accounted for by specific instructions to 1930 enumerators to count as Indians all Americans with any Indian blood in their veins.

Another phenomenon shown in the census figures is that of the total population's migration to warmer climes. The Pacific states show an increase in total population of 65.7 per cent. Florida's is 51.6 per cent. New England's increase is only 10.3 per cent. The only state

in the union showing a decrease in population is Montana, which dropped 2.1 per cent.

The decline in white population increase is given by the census bureau as due to "the falling birth rate and the restriction on immigration."

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

GAZETTE

AUG 8 1931

## OUR NEGRO POPULATION

With the census report for 1930 showing an increase of 36 per cent. in the Indian population to discount to some extent by a bureau statement that the enumeration last year was more satisfactory and inclusive than it was ten years before. The Negro population

in the north increased 63.6 per cent. and in the south 5 per cent., which indicates a movement of the colored people from their original environment in an agricultural section to the commercial centers of the north. New York now has more than 225,000 Negroes living in Harlem. Negroes in the western states increased 53.1 per cent. The gain in the total number was placed at 13.6 per cent., about twice the gain during the previous decade. A study of the classifications shows an increased birth rate among the black and brown races and a gradual decrease among the white people. City directory estimates of population, formerly made on a basis of five or six to the family, now are based on two children to the family. Dr. Thurman B. Rice, of the Indiana University Medical School, says that if the race is to survive there must be an average of four or five children.

The second interesting fact brought out by this increase of population is that the former high mortality rate is being reduced rapidly. Along with improved sanitation and better means of combating disease which have been adopted by the Caucasians, our Negro citizens have likewise benefited materially.

As the North is admittedly, generally speaking, more progressive than many parts of the South, so we may expect that Negroes residing in the former will be able to benefit in numerous ways from this condition. Already they are making their mark in the world, in art, in the professions and in business.

It is no longer an exceptional and noteworthy case, but is becoming almost commonplace. We may confidently expect that in the not distant future the Negro will occupy a deserved place in the life of this nation.



Population - 1931

BISMARCK, N. D.

TRIBUNE

FEB 2 1931

## NEGRO POPULATION, NOW 132,000, HAS HAD GREAT GROWTH

Capital, Probably More Than

Any Other in World, Pre-

dominantly Native

HAS 486,000 RESIDENTS

Even Many of Those Listed as

Newcomers Have Lived

Here for Many Years

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN

Washington, D. C., Feb. 2—National capitals, the world over, usually are polygot mixtures of population. In any European capital variety is added perhaps, to their picturesque but depriving them of outstanding national representativeness. Washington, probably more than any other great world capital, has a population predominantly made up of the nationals of the country whose seat of government it is.

In fact, of its size, there are few cities in the United States with a lesser proportion of foreign-born population. From coast to coast the industrial cities of America having commensurate population—that is of nearly half a million—show foreign-born dwellers in substantial proportion. Many have distinct foreign quarters which take on all the color and characteristics of the country from which its residents hailed. Not so with Washington. It is one of the most American of American cities.

Of the 486,000 population shown by the 15th census, taken in 1930, approximately 455,000 are native born. Add to these the naturalized foreign born and you have an almost completely American city.

To be sure there is a population included in these figures of 132,000 negroes but these are wholly Americans and while it might be said that they give the national capital a certain amount of color, they impart no foreign flavor.

In Constantinople—Istanbul as it should be called—one may see a representative of almost every country in the world within every city block. The same is true of Paris, save for certain wholly French sections. London's principal streets present the peoples of the world in review. So it goes with all the principal capitals. Washington alone displays almost no foreigners save attaches of the diplomatic corps.

There are, of course, as in any city of the size of Washington, numbers of the foreign born—practically 30,000 or 6.1 per cent of the total population. But a large number of these came to America in infancy or early childhood and are so thoroughly Americanized as to be indistinguishable. Of these foreign-born dwellers in Washington, more than 19,000 have been naturalized while another 2,300 have taken out their first papers. This leaves few of the outright alien, only a little more than 1 per cent of the population.

Few Foreign Costumes Seen

Those listed as having taken out first papers are not all, as might appear, newcomers. Quite a large number lived in Washington for 20 years or more before taking out their first papers. Coming here in the expectation of remaining but a short time, they found the national capital so much to their liking that they stayed on from year to year until at length they concluded to become full-fledged citizens.

In any European capital variety is given to the scene by the appearance of the costumes of aliens from far distant lands. The numbers of these wholly exotic races in Washington are very few, only two-tenths of one per cent of the population. Curiously enough the most numerous group is made of Chinese and a section of Pennsylvania avenue, near the capitol, only two or three blocks long comes about as near being a foreign quarter as anything Washington has to show. Almost all of Washington's 398 Chinese are located there, conducting small businesses in tea, curios, and the oddities of Chinese food. Their places of business are interspersed with other establishments run by Americans, so the quarter can scarcely be called Chinese.

The next most numerous exotic group is made up of another Oriental group, the Filipinos. The Philippine Islands for years have maintained a headquarters at Washington, a sort of junta, constantly agitating before congress for Philippine independence. This has quite a staff and then there are a number of Filipino servants, valets, and cooks who have been brought to Washington by army officers once stationed in the islands. The Filipinos number 294.

The Orient also is represented by 78 Japanese, some of whom are business men largely dealing in art works.

some students, some personal servants. Although a neighboring country, Mexico has but 67 nationals in Washington's population. Only 10 other persons of various races which might be classed as somewhat outlandish from the plain American point of view are to be found at Washington.

Large Negro Population

The only group which is growing conspicuously is the negro group. Since the last census, 10 years ago, the negroes have increased 20.1 per cent in numbers. This is due partially to the fact that Washington gets its share of the northward-migrating negroes. Doubtless more compelling reasons why they should come particularly to Washington are that the government offers them excellent and life-long employment, provided they pass the necessary examinations, that Washington has the most noteworthy negro institution of learning in the country, Howard university, and that any racial group, already numerous, naturally attracts others. Negroes know they will find large numbers of their own kind at the national capital.

While there has been an increase of a few hundred in the foreign born as compared with 1920, the percentage of the whole population is less. In 1920 the foreign born in Washington amounted to 6.5 per cent; in 1930 they represent but 6.1 per cent of the population.

The percentage of naturalized foreign born has increased, the percentage in 1930 having been 3.9 compared with 3.5 a decade ago.

During the World war quite a large number of subjects or citizens of European countries came here in connection with the special war missions which were established by the allies. Some of these were almost as large as United States government bureaus. Officials in charge of the purchase of war munitions for their armies and of food supplies brought many of their own nationality to man their staffs. Necessities of language, in part, dictated such action. Some married here or remained indefinitely for some other reason. These may be found among the naturalized. In the dozen years since the end of the war they have become quite thoroughly Americanized.

For the United States as a whole, the sexes are quite evenly divided but Washington is a woman's city. For every 90.9 males there are 100 females. This is due in large part to the fact that the government employs such large numbers of stenographers.

Birmingham, Ala. News  
Sunday, May 3, 1931

Interesting Facts

Touching Negro Population

A phenomenon of the last census decade was a continuation of the dispersal and redistribution of the Negro population which was marked in the census report of 1920 and accelerated by the demand of war industries for labor. But one state of the deep South still has a preponderance of Negroes. That is Mississippi, one of the least industrialized. South Carolina emerged in 1930 with 55 per cent white from 51 per cent colored in 1920. But, even though the colored population increased during the last decade in North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, it decreased in ratio to the whole population throughout the South. Birmingham's increase was greater than that for Alabama, showing that the rural colored population had decreased. Kentucky and Georgia lost in colored population, despite the increases in Louisville and Atlanta. Richmond is the only Southern city to have fewer Negroes than it did in 1920. Half the Negroes in Maryland dwell in Baltimore, a partial analysis of the racial census discloses.

The Northward migration still continues. Michigan's negligible, colored colony in 1910 increased 251 per cent to 60,082 in 1920, and was 169,453 strong in 1930, another gain of more than 180 per cent; West Virginia and Connecticut, which gained, respectively, 34 and 38 per cent between 1910 and 1920, maintained their rates of increase during the next 10 years.

Among the few cities completed in the census report are Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Omaha. Cincinnati now has 47,818 colored citizens, an increase of 59 per cent since 1920, compared to 53 per cent the preceding decade. Indianapolis has 43,967, its gain from 1910 to 1920 being 59 per cent, and 55 per cent from 1920 to 1930. Omaha gained 100 per cent in each of the two decades. The steady rate represents much larger gross increases in the second decade than in the first.

Wartime activities and the subsequent industrial boom, accompanied by immigration restrictions and agricultural depression, drew heavily on the country's labor resources. Colored emigration from the South halted temporarily before the census was taken and doubtless there has been a perceptible ebb since. But the movement of free labor obeys economic laws and the cotton and tobacco fields will experience the drain until a balance of return for labor is struck.



MAY 8 - 1931

## RACIAL TRENDS IN SOUTH.

Mr. Hoffman Makes an Analysis of  
the Census Figures.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Highly suggestive and profound alterations in the racial composition of the population of the Southern States are found in the preliminary census returns of the proportionate distribution of whites and Negroes in the South. Returns have thus far been made for the following States showing the changes between 1920 and 1930. I give only the percentage of Negro population for the present purpose:

	1920.	1930.
Alabama .....	38.4%	35.7%
Arkansas .....	27.0%	25.8%
Delaware .....	13.6%	13.6%
Florida .....	34.0%	29.4%
Georgia .....	41.7%	36.8%
Kentucky .....	9.8%	8.6%
Maryland .....	16.9%	16.9%
Mississippi .....	52.2%	50.2%
North Carolina .....	29.8%	29.0%
South Carolina .....	51.4%	45.6%
Virginia .....	29.9%	26.8%
West Virginia .....	5.9%	6.6%

In the twelve States under review the actual Negro population has increased during the last decade from 6,759,148 in 1920 to 6,948,296 in 1930. During the same decade the white population of the twelve States considered increased from 15,083,391 to 16,763,294. Or, in other words, while there was an actual increase in the Negro population of 187,144, the actual increase in the white population was 1,679,903.

Thus the indication points strongly toward a lessening rate of increase on the part of the Negro population not accounted for by the shifting of a considerable proportion of Negroes to Northern States. There is only one Southern State, Mississippi, where the Negro population exceeds the white population at the present time by a negligible margin. In 1900 the proportion of Negroes in the State of Mississippi was 58.6 per cent, while it is now only 50.2 per cent. In South Carolina, in 1900 the Negro population was 58.4 per cent, while it is now 45.6 per cent, while in Alabama the proportion of Negroes has been reduced from 45.2 per cent in 1900, to 35.7 per cent in 1930.

FREDERICK L. HOFFMAN.  
Wellesley Hills, Mass., April 28, 1931.

## Racial Trends

Writing to The New York Times, Frederick L. Hoffman, one of the country's leading statisticians—the gentleman, by the way, who tells us every year that Memphis ranks first in the homicide rate in America—discusses the racial trend in the South as manifested in preliminary census figures. Mr. Hoffman says:

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	1920	1930.
Alabama .....	38.4	35.7
Arkansas .....	27.0	25.8
Delaware .....	13.6	13.6
Florida .....	34.0	29.4
Georgia .....	41.7	36.8
Kentucky .....	9.8	8.6
Maryland .....	16.9	16.9
Mississippi .....	52.2	50.2
North Carolina .....	29.8	29.0
South Carolina .....	51.4	45.6
Virginia .....	29.9	26.8
West Virginia .....	5.9	6.6

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The point Mr. Hoffman makes is that, despite the departure of many Negroes to the North, the statistics show that the increase of white people who remain is in larger proportion than the increase of Negroes who remain. That is due, no doubt, to better health and sanitary conditions among white people;

to reduced infant mortality and to the increase of life span of the white peoples. Work is being done among the Negroes, of course, but to no such extent as the work among the

INDEPENDENT

Montrose, Pa.

JUN 25 1931

## NEGRO STATISTICS MISLEADING

In the present economic situation no one has been hit harder than the colored people. In all sections of the country there is a much larger proportion of Negroes out of work than any other class. There is a marked disproportion between Negro unemployment and population statistics.

Statistics are often misleading. This is especially true of the unemployment figures as they apply to the colored race. It would appear in the present crisis that the jobs are all being seized by white people. However, this is not entirely true.

According to figures recently published, 31% of the joblessness in Baltimore is felt by Negroes who comprise 71% of the city's population. Fifty per cent of the population of Charleston is colored. There are seven Negroes out of work to every three white men. Negro population and unemployment percentages in other cities: Chicago, 4% and 16%, Memphis, 38% and 75%; Philadelphia, 7% and 25%; Pittsburgh, 8% and 38%.

From these figures one might easily conclude that the white people are crowding the colored people out of work. It is true that some jobs normally held by Negroes are now being taken by white people. But two other facts must be taken into consideration. Most Negroes are employed as unskilled laborers or in domestic service. These occupations are the first to feel the effects of hard times. The second fact is that more Negroes work than white people. In normal times 81 Negro men are employed to every 75 white men. Two Negro women work to every white woman. In Charleston where fifty per cent of the population is colored, seventy per cent of the work is done by colored people.

In these figures we can see that the implications of statistics can not always be trusted.

**Increase of  
Race More  
Than Whites**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The percentage of increase in the Negro population was greater than in the white population in a larger majority of 93 cities in the United States.

Philadelphia with a Negro population of 219,599 showed an increase of 63.6 per cent as against 2.4 per cent in its white population.

Baltimore with a population of 142,106 Negroes showed an increase of 31.2 per cent, as against 5.9 per cent in its white population.

Washington, D. C., with a Negro population of 132,068 showed an increase of 20.1 per cent, as against 8.3 per cent in its white population.

Other increases were as follows:

Atlanta, Ga., 90,075 Negroes, 43.1 per cent, as against 30.8 per cent; Birmingham, Ala., 99,075 Negroes, 41.1 per cent, as against 47.9 per cent; Cleveland, O., 71,899 Negroes, 108.7 per cent, as against 8.5 per cent; Detroit, Mich., 120,066 Negroes, 19.4 per cent, as against 51.3 per cent; Los Angeles, Cal., 38,894 Negroes, 149.7 per cent, as against 96.3 per cent; Pittsburgh, Pa., 54,983 Negroes, 45.7 per cent, as against 11.6 per cent.

The ten cities which showed decreases in their Negro populations included Des Moines, Iowa; Duluth, Minn.; Lowell, Mass.; New Bedford, Mass.; Providence, R. I.; Richmond, Va.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Somerville, Mass.; Spokane, Wash. and Yakoma, Wash.

having a population of 100,000 or more, according to 1930 census figures just released by the census director.

Ten cities of 100,000 or more inhabitants, however, showed a decrease in the number of Negroes between 1920 and 1930. All of them except one are northern cities.

New York City with a total Negro population 327,706 showed an increase of 114.9 per cent, as against an increase of 20.7 per cent in its white population.

Chicago with a Negro population of 233,903 showed an increase of 113.7 per cent, as against an increase of 20.4 per cent in its white population.



Population - 1931

## COSHOCTON, O. TRIBUNE

SEP 6 1931

### NEGROES IN THE CENSUS

CENSUS figures just issued show an increase in Negro population more rapid than the gain for whites, and a heavy Negro migration to the North, particularly to industrial centers. The white race has an increase of 14.8 per cent in the 1930 tabulation, as compared with a gain of 16 per cent in 1920; Negroes have a rate of 13.6 per cent as against 6.5 per cent. The last decade's virtual cessation of immigration, nearly all of which added to the rate among whites, had a large effect on the changing figures.

The northward trek is indicated in these figures: Negroes increased only 5 per cent in the South, while they gained 63½ per cent in the North and 53 per cent in the West. Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia and Kentucky had smaller Negro populations in 1930 than in 1920, while the Negro population of New York doubled in the decade and that of Michigan almost tripled. In the South, the migration corresponded to the national trend to industrial centers. North Carolina, for instance, has attracted large numbers, while agricultural states have lost.

This tendency has made the Negro a heavy sufferer in the present industrial depression. The National Urban League finds unemployment among Negroes to be five or six times higher than their population status would warrant. The Negro thus has not bettered his economic position by leaving the land. He is paying a heavy price for listening to the call of Northern mills and factories that needed cheap labor in the late boom times but had a surplus when the pinch came. A back-to-the-farm movement for Negroes would better their condition and remove a heavy strain from relief organizations.

NEWS

Jackson Miss

SEP 27 1931

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### SAVANNAH, GA.

PRESS

SEP 30 1931

### CENSUS FIGURES A SURPRISE.

No doubt there will be very general surprise that, according to the census figures of the United States, the Filipino population increased to a greater extent than that of any other race. And in second place came the Mexicans. The Filipino percentage of increase was 706.9 per cent. in ten years and that of the Mexicans 103.1.

The following show the comparative figures by races for the two census years:

Color or Race	April 1, 1930	Jan. 1, 1920	Per Cent. Increase.
White	108,864,207	94,820,915	14.8
Negro	11,891,143	10,463,131	13.6
Mexican	1,422,533	700,541	103.1
Indian	332,397	244,437	36.0
Chinese	74,954	61,639	21.6
Japanese	138,834	111,010	25.1
Filipino	45,208	5,603	706.9
Korean	1,860	1,224	52.0
All Other	780	154	406.5

Lincoln McConnell, who left Macon last April to become director of the convention bureau of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, will return there November 1 as executive vice president of the City Bank and Trust Company.

### The Racial Shift in Population

The enormous gains in the Negro populations of many large cities of the North are among the extraordinary findings of interest in the 1930 census. It will be recalled that from 1920 to 1923 there was a big exodus of Negroes from the South due to the conditions obtaining following the boll weevil invasion and the price debacle in cotton, and hundreds of thousands of Negroes from the Potomac to the Rio Grande went to the North and East and secured employment in industrial plants. This accounts for the big jump in Negro population in many of the larger cities.

The fact that Philadelphia is one of the cities of this country with more than 1,000,000 people that did not double in Negro population might be explained from the fact that prior to 1920 there was a very large Negro population in the Pennsylvania city.

The Associated Press gives some interesting figures to show the trend of population in this country and says in part:

"Washington.—The changing racial complexion of cities of more than 100,000 population was pictured Tuesday by the Census Bureau.

"In all but Philadelphia of the five cities having a million population, the Negro group had more than doubled in the last decade. In four cities the Negro population had increased by more than 200 per cent, in sixteen cities by more than 100 per cent.

"The Indian was shown to have become more citified. Chinese and Japanese groups displayed a steady growth in cities where they have sizeable colonies.

"Mexicans appeared for the first time as a distinctive classification, cities showing more than 10,000 of them being: Los Angeles, 97,116; San Antonio, 82,373; El Paso, 58,291; Chicago, 19,362; Houston, 14,149.

"In El Paso, the segregation of the Mexicans, hitherto lumped into the 'white' classification, caused a 44.6 per cent decrease in the 'white' column, although the city grew by 32.1 per cent.

"Negro gains in cities of more than a million were:

	1930	1920
New York	327,706	152,467
Chicago	233,903	109,458
Detroit	120,066	40,838
Los Angeles	38,894	15,579

"Ten years ago, the Indian, true to his roving tradition, kept to the open spaces. Only eight cities in the list of those now totaling more than 100,000 could boast 100 Indians.

"Now twenty-three cities have more than 100 Indians, and one city, Tulsa, has 1,847.

Some are affluent from oil booms. There were but 281 Indians in Tulsa in 1920.

"The same seven cities as in 1920 had more than a thousand Japanese. They were: Los Angeles, 21,081; New York, 20,356; Oakland, 2,137; Portland, 1,864; San Francisco, 6,350; Seattle, 8,448, and Tacoma, 1,193."

The fact that there are nearly one-third of a million Negroes in New York, nearly one-quarter of a million in Chicago and more than 120,000 in Detroit will prove surprising even to those who realized that the Negro population of those cities was growing rapidly and in the case of Detroit the number of Negroes



COSHOCOTON, O.  
TRIBUNE

SEP 6 1931

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PRESS

SEP 30 1931

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# ALBANY, N. Y.

NEWS

SEP 29 1931

## CENSUS PHASES

THE census shows some interesting trends. There are more persons of older years than there used to be. Of 123,000,000 total population there are 17,000,000, or 14 per cent, between the ages of 35 and 44. That is the largest age group. There are 73,000,000 who are 21 years old or more, where 10 years ago there were only 60,000,000. There are 13,000,000 between 45 and 54, 8,000,000 from 65 to 74 and nearly 2,000,000 who are 75 or more.

There are fewer children in comparison, which is not so good an indication. The encouraging phase is that we appear to be living longer and we are active far beyond the age limits of two decades ago. We are learning how to live better, although there is much more that we could learn if we would.

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These are somewhat significant changes in population phases in this country.

BALTIMORE, MD.

SUN

OCT 1 1931

## OUR NEGRO POPULATION

Figures released by the Director of the Census, giving the population of all cities of 100,000 and upward by color or race, show Baltimore to have the fourth largest Negro population. New York leads, with 327,706. Chicago is second, with 233,903; Philadelphia third, with 219,599, and Baltimore fourth, with 142,106. The percentage of increase

here—31.2 in the ten years 1920 to 1930—was much smaller than in the other three cities. In New York it was 114.9; in Chicago, 113.7, and in Philadelphia, 63.6. The highest rate of increase among cities with large Negro populations was in Detroit where it was 194 per cent., or from 40,838 in 1920 to 120,066 in 1930.

Our Negro population is considerably larger than the entire population of many cities which are regarded as being sizable towns, among them Canton, Norfolk, Albany, Salt Lake City, Miami, Tampa and Tulsa. Segregated, the Negroes of Baltimore are numerous enough to form a community which would take high rank in the census. The figures are impressive as indicating the part the Negro plays in the life of this city. They emphasize, too, the wisdom Baltimore has shown in frowning upon exhibitions of race prejudice and in recognizing that the Negro has a permanent place in the life of the community.

The interests of the white race as well as of the Negro demand that he be helped to make the best of his opportunities.

## GREENVILLE, O.

ADVOCATE

SEP 26 1931

## THE POPULATION

The federal census bureau figures show that from 1920 to 1930 there was a decrease in the growth of the white population, due chiefly to the falling birth rate and restricted immigration. The Negro population increased from 10,463,131 to 11,890,498 and the Mexican from 700,541 to 1,422,533. An increase of 36 per cent in the Indian population is discounted to some extent by a bureau statement that the enumeration last year was more satisfactory and inclusive than it was ten years before. The Negro population in the north increased 63.6 per cent, and in the south 5 per cent, which indicates a movement of the colored people from their original environment in an agricultural section to the commercial centers of the north. New York now has more than 225,000 Negroes living in Harlem. Negroes in the western states increased 53.1 per cent. The gain in the total number was placed at 13.6 per cent, about twice the gain during the previous decade. A study of the classifications shows an increasing birth rate among the black and brown races and a gradual decrease among the white people. City directory

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## ADVERTISER

ELMIRA, N. Y.

OCT 2 1931

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*appears  
Paris, Mo.*

SEP 3 1931

## Negroes in the Census.

(St. Louis Post-Dispatch)

Census figures just issued show an increase in Negro population more rapid than the gain for whites, and a heavy Negro migration to the North, particularly to industrial centers. The white race has an increase of 14.8 percent in the 1930 tabulation, as compared with a gain of 16 percent in 1920; Negroes have a rate of 13.6 percent as against 6.5 percent. The last decade's virtual cessation of immigration, nearly all of which added to the rate among whites, had a large effect on the changing figures. Taken at their face, the statistics indicate the Negro birth rate is higher than the white. This is true over the nation, though not in the South, but the higher Negro infant

mortality rate gives the whites a greater net increase. Both races have a higher birth rate in the South than in the North and, since the majority of Negroes live in the South, their rate is higher than the national increase for whites.

The northward trek is indicated in these figures: Negroes increased only 5 percent in the South, while they listening to the call of Northern mills and factories there gained 63½ percent in the North and 53 percent in the needed cheap labor in the late boom times but had a sur West. Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia and Kentucky plus when the pinch came. A back-to-the-farm move had smaller Negro populations in 1930 than in 1920, while in the decade a heavy strain from relief organizations and that of Michigan almost tripled. In the south, the migration corresponded to the national trend to industrial centers. North Carolina, for instance, has attracted large numbers, while agricultural states have lost.

This tendency has made the Negro a heavy sufferer in the present industrial depression. The National Urban League finds unemployment among Negroes to be five or six times higher than their population status would warrant. The Negro thus has not bettered his economic position by leaving the land. He is paying a heavy price for



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SYRACUSE, N. Y.  
HERALD

AUG 15 1931

A PHENOMENON

A South Carolina correspondent, writing to an Eastern journal with recently published figures as his text, makes the following declaration: "Our white population now for the first time in over 100 years exceeds the black, having sprung from a minority of about 48,000 in the last decade to a majority of over 150,000 in this census."

This statement of fact connotes a real social and economical phenomena. It is the more significant because it relates to a State which surpassed all others of its section in the aggressive fanaticism of its devotion to slavery before the Civil War—the State of Calhoun, of Hayne, of Fort Sumter.

When the Census of 1930, now classified by color, was taken, several months had elapsed since the beginning of the reaction. It may therefore be assumed that some part of the shrinkage of South Carolina's negro population was due to economic causes and to a consequent colored migration to industrial and wealthier Northern States. Indeed, there were many signs of a negro exodus from the South before the memorable October crash of 1929, and we may assume that it was accelerated to some appreciable extent by the Southern drought and the consequent distress of last summer.

It may further be conjectured that the northward movement of colored workers is in part ascribed to the radical restriction of immigration and a narrowing of the Northern sources of common or unskilled labor. In this respect our more stringent immigration policy has undoubtedly created fresh opportunities in various kinds of rough employment in our own Northern section which are now less tempting than in former years to white workers. The effect of this new migratory process on Northern labor is a debatable subject; but there can be little doubt that Southern workmen, and especially the "poor-white element," so called, will contemplate it with satisfaction.

## GAZETTE

*Indiana Pa.*

AUG 10 1931

### GAINS IN POPULATION

The student of vital statistics will be interested to learn the exact increase in population of the United States by the different races during the last ten years.

The Bureau of the Census gives that information as to the White population, the Negro population, the Mexican population and the Indian population as follows:

#### White Population

The computation of the rate of increase for the white population is complicated by the fact that in censuses prior to 1930 the rapidly increasing class of population now termed "Mexican" was included in the white classification. Comparing the 1930 white population with the population shown as white in 1920, the figures show a nominal increase of 14,043,292, or 14.8 per cent. A more accurate indication of the rate of increase of the white population is obtained, however, if an adjustment is made in the 1920 figures by subtracting an estimate of the number of Mexicans included in the census of 1920. Deducting this estimate, which amounts to 700,541, there remains a total of 94,120,374 white persons in 1920 for comparison with the 1930 total given above. On this basis, the increase in the white population for the decade is 14,743,833, or 15.7 per cent. This may be compared with an increase of 16 per cent between 1910 and 1920. In comparing the rates of increase for these two census periods, however, it must be borne in mind that the period between 1910 and 1920 was 3½ months less than 10 years, while the period between the census of 1920 and 1930 was 3 months more than 10 years. The actual decline in the rate of increase is therefore somewhat greater than what the figures would indicate. The reasons for the decline are obviously the falling birth rate and the restriction on immigration.

#### Negro Population

The increase in the number of Negroes in the United States between January 1, 1920, and April 1, 1930, amounted to 1,428,012, or 13.6 per cent, as compared with an increase of 635,368 or 6.5 per cent, during the preceding census decade (April 15, 1910, to January 1, 1920).

#### Mexican Population

The Mexican element in the population has increased very rapidly in certain parts of the

## General

United States during the past 10 years. By reason of its growing importance it was given a separate classification in the census returns for 1930, having been included for the most part with the white population at prior censuses. The instructions given the enumerators for making this classification were to the effect that "all persons born in Mexico or having parents born in Mexico, who are not definitely white, Negro, Indian, Chinese, or Japanese, should be returned as Mexican." Under these instructions, 65,965 persons of Mexican birth or parentage were returned as white and 1,422,533 as Mexicans.

On the basis of the 1920 returns for country of birth and country of birth of parents, it has been estimated that there were in that year 700,541 persons who would have been classified as Mexican under the 1930 instructions. In comparison with this figure, the number of Mexicans returned in 1930 represents an increase of somewhat more than 100 per cent.

#### Indian Population

The 1930 Indian population represents an increase of 87,960, or 36 per cent, over the Indian population returned in 1920. This apparent increase is probably to be accounted for in part by the more complete enumeration in 1930 of Indians of mixed blood, that is, persons part white and part Indian. In 1920 no special instructions were given to the enumerators with regard to the method of returning such persons, while in 1930 specific instructions were given, as follows:

A person of mixed white and Indian blood should be returned as Indian, except where the percentage of Indian blood is very small, or where he is regarded as a white person by those in the community where he lives.

Further information on this point will be obtained from a tabulation of the Indian population which is to be made later, showing full blood and mixed blood separately.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

TIMES

AUG 8 1931

### Negro Population Figures

IN the past ten years, evidence of the new census tends to prove, the high mortality rate among Negroes has been checked. And that result of larger interest everywhere in health and sanitation is recorded in the face of a steady urbanization of the Negro which began during the World War period.

The colored population has gained 13.6 per cent as compared with 15.7

per cent for the total population—about 1,100,000 for the ten years. The increase in the previous decade was 6.5 per cent.

Effects of the northward trek of the Negroes is shown in a population increase of 5 per cent in the South and 60 per cent in the North. And in this connection it is worth while to recall the predictions of ten years ago that congestion in Northern cities and the rigors of the Northern climate would raise the mortality rate among the colored population.

On this point The New York Times remarks: "Harlem, for all its overcrowding and sanitary shortcomings, represents a notable improvement upon the housing conditions of the Negro people in the rural South."

When the Negro migration to the North began, under wartime demand for labor, that region was a sort of economic paradise for the colored people.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

NEWS

AUG 11 1931

### The Movement Of Negro Population

A few days ago the Census Bureau announced that the center of Negro population in the United States was moving northward and westward. It is still in the South, of course, and doubtless will be for many years to come. But whereas 10 years ago the center of Negro population was located in Georgia, it is now located at a point in Tennessee. In the decade it moved only a few miles, but a change of even that much in the center of Negro population indicates that there has been a great shift in the distribution of Negroes. The Negro population in the large cities of the North and Midwest increased enormously in the last 10 years.

One Southern state, however, is pointing out that the Census Bureau's announcement concerning the northward and westward movement of



the Negro population may cause misunderstanding if it is taken as applying to the entire South. The Texas Weekly calls attention to the fact that the Lone Star state had a heavy increase in Negro population in the last decade. While the increase in number of Negroes in the South as a whole was only 5 per cent, as against 63.6 per cent in the North, the gain in Texas was 15.3 per cent. "When the statement is made, therefore, that Negroes are moving from the South to the North and West," says The Texas Weekly, "it does not mean that Negroes are moving from Texas. On the contrary, more Negroes are moving to Texas than are moving from Texas. Negroes are moving from the Old South to Texas as well as to the North and West."

The Texas publication explains that what is happening is that the Negro population in that part of the South where it may be said to be congested, and where it constitutes a high percentage of the total population, is moving out to the rest of the country—to Texas, North Carolina, West Virginia, Maryland and Florida, as well as to such states outside the South as New York, Ohio and even Michigan and Wisconsin. The dispersion of Negro population over the country as a whole is a healthy movement. The Texas Weekly thinks. And it is no doubt right about that. While the bulk of the Negro population probably will always remain in the South, the percentage of Negro population in other sections will doubtless continue to increase.

**ASHEVILLE, N. C.**  
**TIMES**

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When the Negro migration to the North began, under wartime demand for labor, that region was a sort of economic paradise for the colored people. But disillusion came into that Eden with the post-war deflation. Today, also, the social and economic problem is a hard one for large masses of the colored people, in the North and Northwest as well as in the rural and urban South. The street clash in Chicago recently, caused by the eviction of a Negro tenant unable to pay rent, was doubtless a symptom of a general condition in some of the great cities where the Negroes for a time found high wages and good if cramped living conditions.

**DETROIT, MICH.**  
**FREE PRESS**

**AUG 16 1931**

### THE CENSUS AND THE NEGRO

Anyone who likes to speculate on ultimate race supremacy will be interested in comparing certain facts revealed by the census of the United States taken last year, with the corresponding facts revealed by the census of the Union of South Africa taken last May.

The South African tabulation, according to a dispatch from Johannesburg, shows that the white population of the Union has the highest birth rate in the world, while the birth rate among the natives lags far behind. An opposite trend in the United States was discovered by the 1930 census. The white population of this country increased between 1920 and 1930 by only 15.7 per cent, as compared with an increase of 16 per cent in the previous decade, while the Afro-American population increased by 13.6 per cent in the 1920-30 decade, as compared with 6.5 per cent between 1910 and 1920. Stated in another way: The rate of increase in the Negro population of the United States has more than doubled in the last decade or so, while the rate of increase in the white population has actually slackened.

Civilization has not disagreed with the Negroes in this country. They have trebled their numbers since Fort Sumter was fired on. The relatively slow increase in the native population of South Africa probably is due less to any deficiency in birth rate than

to the more primitive conditions under which it lives, as compared with its cousins in the United States. The acceleration of the population rate, which is the difference between the death rate and the birth rate, among American Negroes in the past decade unquestionably is due to improvement in the living conditions of a steadily increasing number of them.

What does the future hold? Among other things, a possibility that when the living standards of the white and black races are more nearly level with each other their rates of increase will cease to show so marked a difference. Above a certain social plane too many children are not fashionable.

**BANGOR, ME.**  
**NEWS**

**AUG 12 1931**

### Shift in Negro Population

Recently published figures of the Census Bureau show that the Negro population of continental United States increased 13.6 per cent. from 1920 to 1930. During that decade the total population increased 16.1 per cent., and the white population 14.8 per cent.

However, the decline in the Negro proportion of the entire population slowed down from 1920 to 1930. The proportion of the entire population which was Negro as constituted has ranged from 11.6 per cent. in 1900 to 9.7 per cent. in 1930.

As compared with an increase of 13.6 per cent. in the total number of Negroes from 1920 to 1930, the decade from 1910 to 1920 showed an increase of only 6.5 per cent. It is sometimes asserted that the Negroes are considerably more fecund than the whites. Yet a study of the white and the Negro birth rates of the Southern States shows that both whites and Negroes in the South have a higher birth rate than in the country as a whole. In some Southern States the Negro birth rate is lower than the white birth rate. This fact has been used to support the thesis that fecundity is more an environmental than a racial characteristic.

The figures for the Negro population in 1930 attest the widespread Negro migration from the South in the past decade. In the South, the Negro population increased only 5 per cent., while it increased 63½ per cent. in the North and 53 per cent. in the West. In twelve Southern States, the increase in the Negro population from 1920 to 1930 was lower than the increase in the white population.

The Negro population increased more rapidly than the white from 1920 to 1930 in the District of Columbia and the Southern States of Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, and Texas. It will be noticed that this trend obtained only on the northern and western fringes of the South.

The seventeen Northern and Western States in which the Negro population in-

creased more rapidly than the white were: New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Arizona, Nevada and California.

The fifteen Northern and Western States in which the Negro population increased less rapidly than the white were: Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, New Mexico, Utah, Washington and Oregon.

In Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, New Mexico, Utah and Washington there was an absolute increase in the number of Negroes. In Minnesota both races gained equally.

It will be noticed that most of the Northern and Western States in which the Negro population has relatively increased are industrial States, and that most of those in which the Negro population has relatively decreased are agricultural. The increase in the Negro population from 1920 to 1930 was 182% in Michigan, 109% in California, 108% in New York, 106½% in Wisconsin, 80½% in Illinois, 78% in New Jersey, and 66% in Ohio.



Population - 1931

Georgia  
6

# GEORGIA NEGRO POPULATION IS DECREASED 11.2

*Independent*  
Washington, Georgia's failure

*Atlanta*  
to show a population gain in the 1930 census of sufficient proportions to maintain its past representation in the new apportionment of congress was partially explained today in a supplemental report issued by the census bureau showing that while the white population of the state increased 8.8 per cent during the past 10-year period between 1920 and 1930 the number of colored residents decreased more than 135,000, or 11.2 per cent.

Under the reapportionment legislation already passed by congress, which will be automatically proclaimed after March 4, next, Georgia will lose two members of the lower house to be elected in 1932, reducing its delegation from 12 to 10.

The census report of today indicates plain enough that the state's failure to make a more substantial gain during the 10-year period was due to the migration of a large number of its colored population to eastern and western industrial centers. The migration revealed is more than sufficient to account for enough population to have saved the state at least one congressman.

In other words, had the 135,000 and more Negroes remained in the state and increased the population at the usual average rate Georgia today would be credited with a population of some 250,000 more than the last national enumeration accounted for.

The total population of the state on April 1, 1930, was 2,908,506, comprising 1,434,527 males and 1,473,979 females, of 97.3 males per 100 females. There

were in the state 1,836,974 white persons, 1,071,125 Negroes and 407 other colored, the last including Mexicans, Indians, Chinese, Japanese, Filipinos, etc. As compared with the number in 1920 (1,689,114), the white population shows an increase of 8.8 per cent, while the negro population (which numbered 1,206,365 in 1920) shows a decrease of 11.2 per cent.

The white population included 1,792,499 natives of native parentage, 30,558 natives of foreign or mixed parentage and 13,917 foreign born. Of the whole number of foreign born 9,391 were naturalized, 854 had taken out their first papers and 2,569 were returned as aliens, with reports on citizenship missing for 1,103. Alien foreign-born whites represented 0.1 per cent of the population in 1930, as compared with 0.2 per cent in 1920.

The population 21 years of age and over numbered 1,498,567 or 51.5 per cent of the total. The foreign-born white population 21 years of age and over amounted to 13,324, of which number 2,299 were returned as alien.

## SEARCH OUT THE CAUSES.

The failure of Georgia to gain population in the last 10 years has been received with sensations of discomfiture and anxiety in all thoughtful circles of the state. The census reveals that while the white population gained by 8.8 percentage the colored population decreased by 11.2 percentage.

*Constitution*  
Also the figures indicate that more negro men migrated from the state than women of the same race, and that measurably accounts for the fact that there remain in Georgia only 97.3 men to every 100 women.

The practical stagnation of our population works out the loss of two representatives in the house of congress.

*1-19-31*  
The main question now is not how and why we did not gain population in proportion with other southern sister states, but how can we go about to increase our inhabitants during the present census decade and regain our strength and position as a leader among southern

commonwealths.

We certainly did not repel population because we lost climate, resources, productive soil and advantages of transportation and markets. We were constantly improving our roads and schools, and they are strong magnets to settlers everywhere.

Our businessmen and public administrators must look deeper than those possessions to find why population practically avoided Georgia since 1920. And whether they find the reasons in our state of laws, looseness of justice, our oppressive taxation, our largely unprofitable labor system, or what not, they should bestir themselves to get rid of the hindrances and redress Georgia as one of the best states of the Union in which to live and prosper.

Atlanta, Ga., Constitution

Monday, January 16, 1931

## NEGROES IN GEORGIA DECREASE 11.2 PCT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Georgia's failure to show a population gain in the 1930 census of sufficient proportions to maintain its past representation in the new apportionment of congress was partially explained today in a supplemental report issued by the census bureau showing that while the white population of the state increased 8.8 per cent during the past 10-year period between 1920 and 1930 the number of colored residents decreased more than 135,000, or 11.2 per cent.

Under the reapportionment legislation already passed by congress, which will be automatically proclaimed after March 4, next, Georgia will lose two members of the lower house to be elected in 1932, reducing its delegation from 12 to 10.

The census report of today indicates plainly enough that the state's failure to make a more substantial gain during the 10-year period was due to the migration of a large number of its colored population to eastern and western industrial centers. The migration revealed is more than sufficient to account for enough population to have saved the state at least one congressman.

In other words, had the 135,000 and more negroes remained in the state and increased the population at the usual average rate Georgia today would be credited with a population of some 250,000 more than the last national enumeration accounted for.

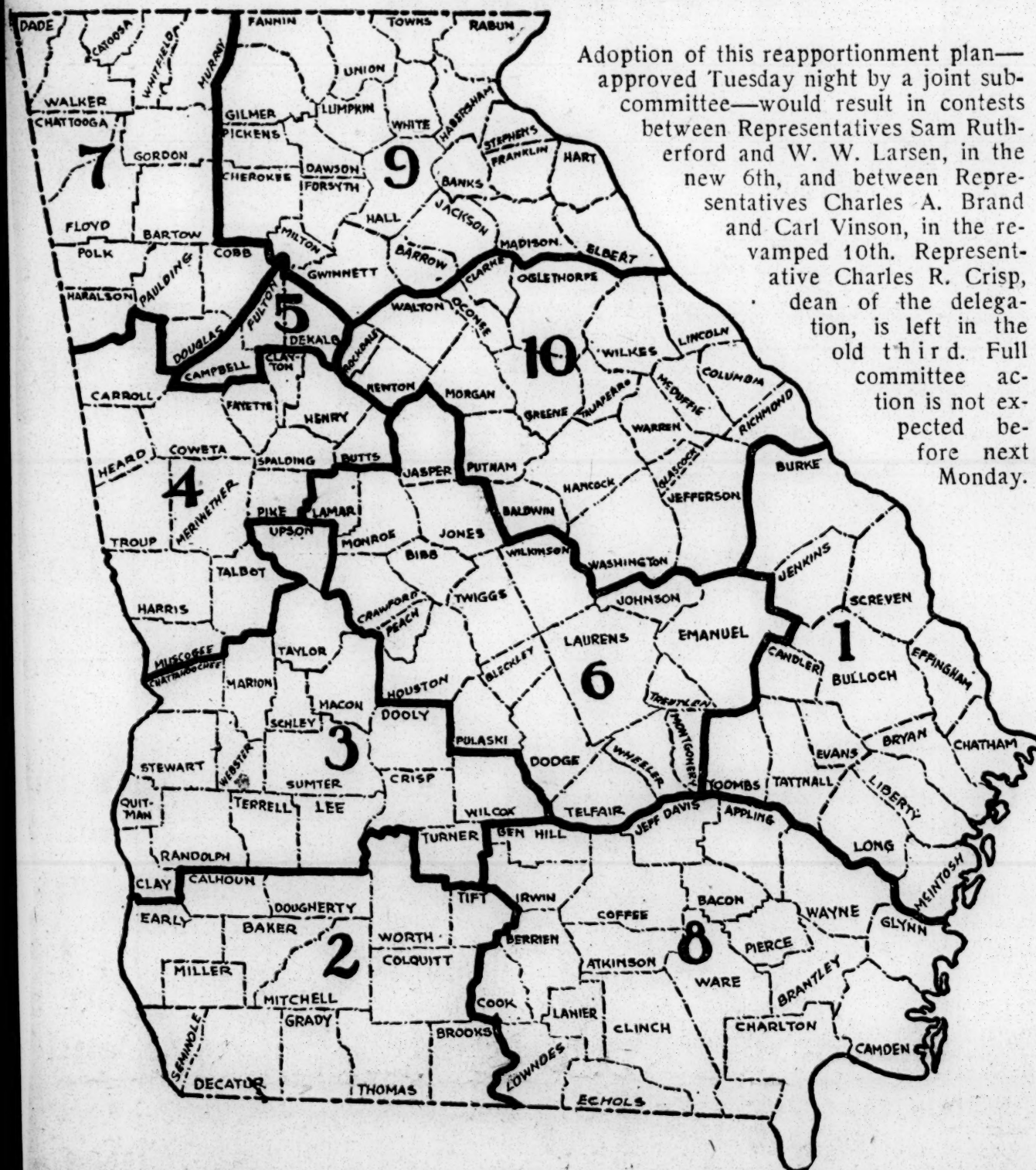
The total population of the state on April 1, 1930, was 2,908,506, comprising 1,434,527 males and 1,473,979

females, of 97.3 males per 100 females. There were in the state 1,836,974 white persons, 1,071,125 negroes and 407 other colored, the last including Mexicans, Indians, Chinese, Japanese, Filipinos, etc. As compared with the number in 1920 (1,689,114), the white population shows an increase of 8.8 per cent, while the negro population (which numbered 1,206,365 in 1920) shows a decrease of 11.2 per cent.

The white population included 1,792,499 natives of native parentage, 30,558 natives of foreign or mixed parentage and 13,917 foreign born. Of the whole number of foreign born 9,391 were naturalized, 854 had taken out their first papers and 2,569 were returned as aliens, with reports on citizenship missing for 1,103. Alien foreign-born whites represented 0.1 per cent of the population in 1930, as compared with 0.2 per cent in 1920. The population 21 years of age and over numbered 1,498,567 or 51.5 per cent of the total. The foreign-born white population 21 years of age and over amounted to 13,324, of which number 2,299 were returned as alien.



# Map Shows New Reapportionment Plan Agreed on by Sub-Body From Both Houses



Adoption of this reapportionment plan—approved Tuesday night by a joint subcommittee—would result in contests between Representatives Sam Rutherford and W. W. Larsen, in the new 6th, and between Representatives Charles A. Brand and Carl Vinson, in the revamped 10th. Representative Charles R. Crisp, dean of the delegation, is left in the old third. Full committee action is not expected before next Monday.

Georgia's 12 congressional districts, embracing the 161 counties of the state, have been arranged in 10 to meet the state's loss in representatives in the lower branch of congress. The map shows the reapportionment plan agreed upon by a joint subcommittee from the two houses of the general assembly with Monroe county, home of Representative Sam Rutherford, in the same district with Laurens, home of Representative W. W. Larsen. Monroe has been in the old fourth and Laurens in the old twelfth. The other major change in the redistricting of the state is the placing of Clarke, home of Representative Charles A. Brand, which was in the old eighth, in the revamped tenth, which contains the home of Representative Carl Vinson.

Full committee action on the joint-subcommittee's approval of the Davis-Johnson plan to redistrict the state probably will not be reached before next Monday, Representative Glenn Thomas, of Wayne, chairman of the house reapportionment committee, announced Wednesday.

Approval has been given to the Davis-Johnson plan as a compromise between proposals submitted to the committee by Representatives L. Thomas Gillen, of Bibb, and Carl Nelson, of Laurens. This places Representatives Rutherford and Larsen in the sixth district and Representatives Brand and Vinson in the new tenth district.

The original Gillen plan placed Representatives Brand and Vinson together but placed Representative Larsen, whose home is in Laurens, in the third district now represented by Congressman Charles R. Crisp. The compromise plan leaves Crisp alone in the third.

## Nelson's Original Plan.

Nelson's original plan placed Representatives W. C. Wright, of Coweta, in the revamped fourth with Representative Sam Rutherford, who is now in the "old" sixth. Asserting that his plan gave Wright and Rutherford "practically even chances," Nelson, secretary of the subcommittee, also claimed for it the virtue of placing "Brand and Vinson together in the new tenth with the new territory fairly well distributed in order to make a balanced district."

"Most of the reapportionment plans and bills submitted," Nelson said, "seek to divide the state into several shoe-string or 'strip of bacon' districts. They contain many queer-shaped districts without regard for geographical continuity or the community of interests of the counties involved. They lack logic from the standpoint of the territory to be represented and served."

"The coast," Nelson continued, "is entitled to and ought to have two districts, one including the port of Savannah and the other the port of Brunswick. The mountain counties, or north Georgia beginning at the Tennessee line, are entitled to and should have two districts. The Atlanta territory, including not more than Fulton and DeKalb counties, is entitled to one district and one congressman."

## Division of State.

"After deducting the population of the Atlanta district, the remainder of the state should be divided into nine districts of as nearly equal population as possible with due regard for the logical geographical grouping according to common interests."

"The districts should be formed without regard for the personal interests or political considerations of any present congressman and without regard for which four congressmen are 'paired off' in two of the new districts."

"The districts that lost most population should bear the brunt of the cutting in redistribution and reapportionment. The present eighth was the largest loser in population and the present sixth was second in loss of population."

"Reapportionment," Nelson concluded, "should be speedily disposed of so that other more important business of the present general assembly will not be blocked or retarded. There are

many other factors in the reapportionment problem but I believe these to be controlling. . . ."



Population - 1931

## Negro Population in Georgia Drops 135,240 in Decade

Washington. (CNS)—Georgia's loss in Negro population in the decade from 1920 to 1930 was 135,240, reducing that element of the inhabitants of the state from 41.7 per cent to 36.8 per cent of the total population. In 1920 the total population of the state was 2,895,832 of which number 1,206,365 were Negroes. In 1930 the state population had increased to 2,908,560, a gain of 12,674 persons. The Negro population however dropped from 1,206,365 to 1,071,125. Female colored number 557,674 and males 513,451. A total of 528,087 are shown over 21 years of age and of this number, 279,404 are females and 248,683 are males.

Chattanooga, Tenn. Times  
Wednesday, January 28, 1931

### GEORGIA AND THE NEGRO

The census bureau reports that Georgia gained 12,620 inhabitants from 1920 to 1930. But that is only part of the story. The State's white population increased 147,860, while its Negro population decreased 135,240. Looking back of these figures, the Atlanta Constitution makes some interesting discoveries.

The increase in the number of white inhabitants represents part of the increase in urban population, whereas the decrease in Negro inhabitants represents part of a decrease in farm population. In other words, Georgia whites are drifting to the cities and towns and Georgia Negroes, who live mostly on farms, are leaving the State. Rural Georgia is being hit by both movements, and it is one of only two Southern States which suffered a decrease in number of farms in the last decade.

Discussing the effect of the departure of the Negroes in the hope of finding "better employments, wages and personal privileges," the Constitution says: "By the

loss of the Negroes the State has suffered agriculturally and politically. They abandoned the farms and their going has resulted in the loss of two members from the (lower) house of Congress. So far as State political effects are concerned, they are nil, because very few of the Negroes were qualified voters in local or State elections. But their going away did affect us nationally through the loss of two Congressmen."

It is assumed by many that Negro migration is due chiefly to a desire to live where it is believed there are larger political privileges and better wages and working conditions. This may be the case. But would it not be well for Georgia and other Southern States which are lamenting the departure of Negroes to consider whether mob rule, which so often comes into play where Negroes are concerned, is not one of the things that is causing their flight?

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Georgia  
Charleston, S. C. News & Courier  
Wednesday, January 28, 1931  
Let Georgia Cease Repining

Between 1920 and 1930 Georgia gained in white population 147,860 and in negro population lost 135,240. "By the loss of the negroes," the Atlanta Constitution comments, "the state has suffered agriculturally and politically, they abandoned the farms and their going has resulted in the loss of two members from the house of Congress." The Constitution observes, however, that "many negroes who shifted to the East and North to enjoy easier suffrage rights than are allowed in Georgia are meeting disappointments," and the tenor of its argument is that inasmuch as these colored people are not politically welcomed in the North, "outside of certain boss-ridden cities," they would better have remained in Georgia and have saved to that important state two white members of congress.

With this plausible line of reasoning The News and Courier cannot concur. It seems to us that if negroes in the South are eager to vote, if they think they can better their condition by engaging in political activities, they should by all means seek the localities where those privileges are to be enjoyed. The News and Courier is without sympathy with Southerners who on the one hand insist that the negroes should be denied equal political opportunities with the white people and contend, on the other, that these negroes should remain in this Southern country, contributing their energy and labor to its industrial support.

Whether the negro migrant does or does not improve his position has nothing to do with the question, or, at any rate, the Southern white is estopped from advising the negro what to do in the circumstances. In short, it is too much to expect of the intelligent negro that he listen to Southern Democrats when they discuss politics with him as long as their attitude shall be inflexible for his total exclusion from political activity. The ambition of the negro to go where he can vote in America is most natural.

Nevertheless, the value of the suffrage, whether possessed by whites or blacks, is sentimentally and falsely exaggerated. In South Carolina not more than half the white people are accustomed to exercise it. The value consists largely in the sense of its possession.

The News and Courier believes that Georgia is to be congratulated that it has lost 135,000 of its negroes. The farms that they have abandoned probably added nothing to the net worth of the state. The probability is that these people were not pulling their own weight.

One of the undoubted benefits conferred by the last war upon the South was its stimulation of the exodus of Southern ne-

groes. It has perceptibly relieved the problem growing out of the two races living together in the same land of some of its acuteness. The white man in Georgia can think with more independence and safety now than he could ten years ago, and so, too, he can act. The loss of the two congressmen is most serious in its consequences to the two gentlemen who have drawn the salaries and other Georgians will hardly be aware of a difference in Washington. The truth is that not since Henry M. Turner, N. J. Hammond, and the elder Crisp were in the house in Washington has it mattered greatly whether Georgia had any congressmen.

The hope of The News and Courier is that the census will reveal that South Carolina's loss in negro population shall be greater than it anticipates. For those negroes remaining, it bespeaks just and fair treatment in business and in the courts. They are not getting a fair deal in the allotment of school funds. They should have it. It would be useless for them to entertain the notion that they would be allowed to vote, but this is a mobile age, any man or woman can get anywhere, and the states in which negroes can vote are numerous and easily accessible. The argument, therefore, for the establishment of negro suffrage in the South has lost most of the weight that it had in the opinion of white doctrinaires in the North twenty years ago.

The obligation of solving all political questions relating to the negroes rests in the main upon the Northern people. They deprived the Southern whites of the right of dealing with it and, therefore, of the duty. These Northerners can of course handle the matter more conveniently at their doorsteps than at a distance. We wish for the negroes who go to the North mighty well in their political affairs and request for them distinguished consideration. As for those who stay here, they are getting along beautifully without politics. None of them are in the bread line, and we heard of nine of them on a single plantation in the middle of this state the other day and each and every one of them had a Ford.

VALDOSTA, GA.  
TIMES

MAR 27 1931  
WHITES GAINING

In the last thirty years Georgia's white population has increased eighteen times as much as its colored. A study of census records by the Commission of Interracial Co-operation brings to light the fact.

Almost every Southern state

has had a similar experience and like trends for all may be counted upon in the future.

The negroes' higher mortality rate is the chief factor.

Negro migration to states of other sections is the second factor and one which, in all probability, is due to increase gradually for a time. The spirit of migration a few years ago is not likely to be repeated—too many bitter stories drifted back to Valdosta and other cities concerning experiences in the North of the unacclimated colored man—but the rate of departure from the South may be expected to rise slowly.

In time every Southern state will have a large white majority. In those chiefly white now the proportion will further increase.

Effects of this trend will be many. One that can be foreseen will be steady improvement in the race problem in the South, and possibly a result precisely the opposite in the Northern states.



# Will Atlanta and Georgia Repeat Their Blunder?

The 1940 census enumeration will tell the story, and the indications are that the increase in population from 1930 to 1940 will not amount to .04 of 1% as it did from 1920 to 1930.

The Atlanta Constitution, the standard democratic daily of the South, in its lamenting over the economic and political plight of the State, remarks, that, "if the citizens of Georgia and Atlanta are not willing that the State and city shall repeat in this decade the inertia and stagnation that caused the State to acquire only .04 of 1% increase in population and a loss of two members in the lower branch of Congress, what are we going to do about it?" This is a pertinent question striking at the very root of the State's economic salvation.

First. It is the duty of the citizens of the State (not the politicians) to study the causes that lead up to the slump in the decrease in population gain between 1920 and 1930 and apply the correct preventative between 1930 and 1940 to avoid another slump. This situation must be studied and analyzed in the light of truth and justice without prejudice to any group or race, and any policy, economic or otherwise, that does not take care of all the citizens, will continue to contribute to the poverty of the state in population and loss in representation in the popular branch of the government.

In Georgia the Negro is left off every program that makes for the good of the commonwealth, and this crime is perpetrated with the full knowledge of the fact that the Negro is part of the body politic. The state makes no effort to impress the Negro that he is a citizen and entitled to both the protection and benefits of the law. The government is run purely as a white man's affair, and the Negro left out of the equation. Hence, the Negro has migrated from the State in great numbers by reason of the white man's policy of intolerance and the State is paying the cost of its error in loss of representation in Congress and decrease in population.

The census shows that 135,000 Negroes migrated from the State during the last decade; that the population increased only .04 of 1% in 10 years. The truth is, the State made no increase in population during the decade, but sustained an actual loss. More than 250,000 Negroes left Georgia during the decade for oppressive reasons on the part of individuals and negligence on the part of the State. It is the policy of Georgia to starve Negroes out with the view of driving them from the state and displacing them with white folks. No Negro fills a place in the State services above that of a janitor.

There is no use of the Constitution bellyaching about a decrease in population, or loss in Congress, if it is not going to the root of the causes and propose remedies. We have lost in population and representation in Congress because it has been the policy of the state to starve the Negro economically and to rob him politically. Starvation wages, share crop evils, and contract labor have depleted the farms in our State and millions of acres of land are lying idle, and there is nobody in the rural districts for democratic enumerators appointed by lilywhite republicans, to count.

Country school teachers are paid starvation wages while public funds are wasted among political teachers for their influence in democratic primaries.

On the public highways, the Negro is eliminated. He is not permitted to drive a truck in the services. This policy has driven thousands of Negroes from the State to climes where they can educate their children and vote, and have their vote counted for whomsoever they cast it without molestation.

In Atlanta, park and recreational facilities are practically denied

the Negro; golf, tennis, and other outdoor sports, provided by the law, are shut in the Negro's face. His children are packed into double and triple sessions in the schools while the white child has a whole school day. White children are hauled to school each day in trucks, paid for by taxpayers, while colored children must fight rain, snow, and mud afoot. The only service a Negro is permitted to do for the city is to drive a trash cart. The truancy law is enforced against white children, but woefully neglected among Negro children in school. The Negro cannot vote, or register at the same tax windows the white man does; school facilities for the education of the colored youth are woefully inadequate; and segregation on elevators, street cars, and railroads is the rule. He is mistreated by ignorant and brutal peace officers and denied in a hundred ways by the law and individuals the opportunity to make a decent living. These are some of the cruelties and inhumanities that have driven the Negroes from Atlanta and the State, and Atlanta and the State must pay in shame the dreadful cost in loss of representation in Congress and injurious decrease in population while other States around her rejoice in their growth and other essentials of progressive civilization.

The State nor Atlanta will never take their places in the forward march of civilization until they rise above petty race hatred and accept the Negro as a part and parcel of the community life, granting him every advantage and opportunity given to the white man.

Unless Georgia and Atlanta change their political and economic policy with reference to the Negro as a factor in the body politic, in 1940 the census return will paint a far sadder story of poverty and retrogression than the figures of 1930 portrayed.

In self-defense, the Negro must be put on the program as a potent factor in everything that affects the community life. Race prejudice must give way to progress and the spirit of tolerance. All the people's interest must be the State's interest, and not a part of the people's interest. The State is no stronger than its weakest group.



Population - 1931

Louisiana

## STATES NEW ORLEANS, LA.

MAY 22 1931

### Population Changes

**S**EGREGATION by the United States Census Department of the figures of the 1930 enumeration of the population of the different States shows how steadily Louisiana is whitening.

Forty years ago there were more colored persons than whites in the State. Today there are more than half a million more whites than colored. The percentage of the increase of the former over the latter steadily increases.

For a long time up to 1890 the colored predominance was large. But in the census of that year it was whittled down to 797, with a total of 560,192 colored and 558,395 white. From then on the whites began to increase rapidly, their margin being 78,808 in 1900, with the total population, while 729,612, colored 650,804, others 209. In the next decade the whites made a still heavier advance. In the 1910 enumeration they outnumbered the other race by 227,212, with the total population, white 941,086, colored 713,874, others 1428.

In 1920 the whites made still another leap. In the ten years the colored population actually decreased 13,527, while the white increased 241,474, so that in a total population of 1,798,509, the whites had 1,098,252 and the colored 700,257, giving the whites a margin of 397,995.

The total figures for 1930, including Indians and others, were 2,101,593. Of these the white population was 1,318,160 and the colored 776,326, or 541,834 more whites than colored. In other words, while the colored gained 76,069, the whites gained 219,908. Between 1890 and 1930 the total increase of the colored population was only 216,134, while that of the whites was about 760,000.

The population of New Orleans in 1930 was 458,762, of which 327,729 were whites and 129,632 were colored, a gain of 28,702, partly explained by the movement of colored persons into the city from the country districts.

Louisiana now is overwhelmingly white, with the prospect that it will steadily become more so. The fact that in forty years Louisiana has changed from a State in which the colored people were in a majority to one in which the whites outnumber them by nearly 550,000 is due to several causes, one the migration of negroes to the North and the other the heavier death rate of the negro race.



Population 1931

Mississippi.

## NEGROES OUTNUMBER WHITES BY 13,000 IN MISSISSIPPI CENSUS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—ANP

—The latest census figures for 1930 reveal that despite the migration from Mississippi, the Negro still outnumbers the whites by a small margin. There are 12,862 more black residents of Mississippi than white. The total population of the state is 2,009,821, 1,009,718 Negro, and 996,856 white. Ten years ago the preponderance of blacks over whites was much larger. There were 935,184 Negroes in the state which was 81,222 more than the white people counted.

There are a few other "colored" people in Mississippi, there being one Japanese, 1,221 Mexicans, 1,458 Indians, and 561 Chinese. The latter are a thorn in the flesh of the white Mississippians, however, as in a number of cities in the delta region they have wrested the grocery business from the hands of the whites who have been reduced to advertising to Negroes under the slogan "Trade with Americans." .....

Picayune, Miss. Item  
Friday, March 6, 1931

## Whites Gain in Mississippi, Census Showing

Increasing Much Faster Than  
Colored—Relative Numbers  
Now About Equal—Relief  
of Tension Seen

Washington, D. C., March 3.—During the last thirty years Mississippi's white population has increased five times as fast as its Negro population, according to the 1930 census figures just made public.

From 641,200 in 1900 the white population of the state has increased to the 1930 total of 996,856, a gain of 355,656, or 55 per

cent. Meantime the Negro population increased from 907,630 in 1900 to 1,009,718 in 1930, a gain of 102,088, or eleven per cent. During the last decade the respective gains were white 142,894 or sixteen per cent, colored 74,534 or eight per cent.

In consequence the proportion of Negroes in the total population has decreased more than eight per cent, from 58.5 per cent in 1900 to 50.2 per cent in 1930. The smaller net gain of Negroes is supposed to have been due both to a higher mortality rate and to heavy migration to other sections of the country.

It is pointed out that should these respective rates of gain continue, by 1940 the white population of the state will exceed the colored by 65,000, and by 1960 it will be nearly 60 per cent of the total, the figures being, white 1,545,000, colored 1,120,000.

On the basis of this decided population trend it is believed that the race problem in Mississippi may be expected to show steady improvement, since the relative proportion of the racial groups involved is always an important factor in such problems.



Population-1931

### OVER NINETY-THREE THOUSAND NEGROES

According to the report of the United States census, there are more than ninety-three thousand Negroes in the city of St. Louis proper. Thinking about the possibilities and the potentialities of such a large group of people mingled as we are with the other groups, we wonder are we doing our bit? As we think of this number, we can readily see that surely there is something lacking on our part when we consider what little we have to show as our contribution to the development and the growth of the city, not that we do not work, not that we do not earn money, nor are we lacking in opportunities to develop ourselves; but our shortcomings lie in the fact that we do not have our resources organized in such a way as to make the best showing for ourselves. With our resources properly organized, we should not have just a few small stores here and there merely existing at a poor dying rate; but we should have large grocery stores, dry goods stores, and many other commercial enterprises on a large scale. The fault is ours. And while we have a just complaint about discrimination, yet the fault for not having these large business institutions is ours. Surely, there is something lacking on our part which has affected us socially, educationally, and economically.

To be sure, the masses of our people are wage earners. They, for the most part, are loyal and devoted to those things which uplift the race. They are those who are ready and willing to do their bit when called upon. When they do not respond, evidently, it is because they have not heard the right voice. Therefore, it is up to the leaders to find the way and point out the right course for them to follow.

Leadership carries with it a great responsibility. Are those who are in possession of leadership leading the people in the right direction? What are we doing to show our leadership? Are we thinking and planning for the future? Are we working in a collective way so that our resources may be used to the best advantage of our people?

We may find among ourselves a few individuals here and there who have achieved what we may call success. This group may include a few lawyers, doctors, and teachers as individuals. This is all right so far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. The strength of a people lies in their ability to organize and unite their forces. Little, very little may an individual do; but united and working together, we can do much. Just think of it. Think of what we could do if properly organized.

This question claims our attention in times of depression as never before. We can see that the Negro is the last to be hired and the first to be laid off in the scheme of things. This is an economical loss to us. What are we doing about it? Are we trying to build businesses that these people may be employed? Are we supporting those businesses in which members of our group are already engaged? These are some of the things on which we should think.



Population-1931

**NEWARK, N. J.**  
**EVE. NEWS**

**JUN 23 1931**

## **Negro Population Gain Imposes White Obligation**

**I**N ten years, 1920 to 1930, New Jersey's Negro population increased exactly three times as fast as her white. The percentage of Negroes increased from 3.7 in 1920 to 5.2 in 1930, a gain of 1.5, or slightly more than a third. These figures from the Census Bureau's analysis of the state's population changes in the decade emphasize a responsibility.

There is clear implication that the migration of the Negro population from the South to the Northern industrial states, set in motion by the demands of wartime industries for man power, has had a large element of permanency. What is true of New Jersey in this respect is doubtless true elsewhere. There was a considerable ebbing of that tide, but the residue is large enough to represent a material change in the composition of the general population of the state. This has been evident to observation in such industrial cities as Newark, where, for example, whole sections of the community have become centers of Negro habitation that but a few years ago were chiefly inhabited by the "new" immigration from Southern and Southeastern Europe.

Upon the approximately ninety-five per cent of the population which is white rests responsibility for the welfare of the slightly more than five per cent who are Negroes, the majority of the latter strangers in a still strange land. Their difficulties have been stressed in several local problems in Newark, in which a large concentration of the newcomers dwell. One of these came prominently to the fore in the studies made preliminary to the inauguration of the housing program upon which the city and the Prudential have joined. It was found that the untutored majority of the Negro population was outrageously exploited in the matter of rents. The need of special provision for them was seen as one of the chief reasons why a social responsibility for housing conditions among the less favored must become a municipal obligation.

In health, in morality, in economic stability, no community is in the end better off than its least-favored elements. New Jersey and other Northern states, long critical of conditions affecting the Negro elsewhere, have the opportunity of justifying their criticism by their acts, now that like problems rest upon their doorsteps.

New Jersey



Population - 1931

New York

# 50,000 Colored Going for White And 50,000 Floating Population

## Yet Race Doubles In New York

Floating Professional White and Scattered Population Now Included By Enumerators.

8-1-31  
(SPECIAL TO THE NEWS)

New York, N. Y.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27.—That there is a colored population in New York State of more than 50,000 that passes for white, goes to business on Wall street and Broadway in the Empire State and lives in all sections from the Bowery to Fifth avenue was tacitly admitted unofficially here to-day. That there is another 50,000 floating and uncounted population in Harlem and the hamlets of New York was also admitted by census officials. Together with the known colored folks their number is more than one half million. There is no agency to force either group to record itself as colored. They do not do it.

The white population of the state which 1,750,939 were naturalized in 1930 was 12,150,293, an increase of 305,873 had taken out their first papers, 10.4 per cent. as compared with the 1,020,782 were returned as alien, total of 10,172,027 in 1920, but the and reports for citizenship were missing for 113,955. The foreign-born known colored population was 412,814 in 1930, as compared with 198,483 in 1920, an increase of 108 per cent. whites represented 8.1 per cent. of the population in 1930, as compared with 11.5 per cent. in 1920.

In 1930 the whites constituted 96.5 per cent of the state's population, as compared with 97.9 in 1920, but the known colored population in 1930 was 8,142,851, or 54.7 per cent. of the total 3.3 per cent. of the total population, as compared with 1.9 per cent. of the total in 1920. The state's population of persons 21 years of age and over in 1930 was 8,142,851, or 54.7 per cent. of the total population of the state of which 7,837,165 were white 287,066 known colored and 18,620 other races. The foreign-born white population 21 years of age and over was 2,990,101, 588,066 was almost evenly divided between the sexes, comprising 6,312,520 males and 6,275,546 females, or 100.6 males for every 100 females.

### Native and Foreign Birth

The native white population was almost evenly divided in 1930 as between those of native parentage and those of foreign or mixed parentage. There were 4,473,946 white persons of native parentage, or 35.5 per cent. of the State's total population, and 4,484,798 natives of foreign or mixed parentage, or 35.6 per cent.

The total number of foreign-born white persons in 1930 was 3,191,549, or 25.4 per cent. of the population. of

will not submerge still other quarters of the metropolis. In the Bronx the Negro gain was 8,124. In 1910 Negroes in New York constituted but 2.6 per cent of the population; they are today 12.03 per cent. In New Jersey there was a similar development in the last decade; the white population increased 26.1 per cent, while the Negro rose 78.3, so that there are now 208,832 Negroes in that ex-slave state. In New Jersey, too, the influx settles in the towns and cities and enormously increases the problem of urban government.

TRIBUNE

### More Negroes in New York.

From the Nation.  
No fewer than 115,537 Negroes were added to the population of Manhattan in the decade from 1920 to 1930, during which period the white population decreased by 537,000. Indeed, to traverse Harlem on one of these summer nights is to raise the question whether the flood of Negro humanity there visible will not submerge still other quarters of the metropolis. In the Bronx the Negro gain was 8,124. In 1910 Negroes in New York constituted but 2.6 per cent of the population; they are today 12.03 per cent. In New Jersey there was a similar development in the last decade; the white population increased 26.1 per cent, while the Negro rose 78.3, so that there are now 208,832 Negroes in that ex-slave state. In New Jersey, too, the influx settles in the towns and cities and enormously increases the problem of urban government.

### More Negroes in New York.

From the Nation.  
No fewer than 115,537 Negroes were added to the population of Manhattan in the decade from 1920 to 1930, during which period the white population decreased by 537,000. Indeed, to traverse Harlem on one of these summer nights is to raise the question whether the flood of Negro humanity there visible



Population - 1931

TROY, N. Y.  
EVE. RECORD

JUL 8 1931

### THE NEGRO IN THE NORTH.

Unquestionably the North is not so healthy for the Negro as the South. Racial roots are in the tropics and there are a host of diseases which attack the scion of African ancestry in higher latitudes.

Yet there is another side to the prevalent trend of the Negro northward. In the South there is a serious handicap to all of mixed or of Negro blood. The handicap in the North, while it exists, is much less serious. Realization of this has been sufficient to create a rapid tide of color toward the states north of Mason and Dixon's line. Where two or three decades ago colored families were comparatively rare today they are common. In spite of a high death rate they multiply; and this, with the drift northward, is changing the center of Negro population.

New York City, for example, reports an enormous increase in Afro-American population within the last decade. On Manhattan island alone the total is 224,670, with a gain in the decade of more than 100,000 while the total population of the island was dropping half a million. New York is now the largest Negro community in the world. Not even the great cities of the South nor the capitals of Africa can match its totals. No matter how earnestly we try to avoid it the presence of so many of a single race strains society. For the Negro cannot amalgamate because of the wide variation from the Caucasian type; and the two must learn to live together in peace and brotherhood. The problem involved in the migration northward by the descendants of the freedmen of the South is a difficult one, worth our leaders.

TROY, N. Y.  
EVE. RECORD

JUL 10 1931

### RACIAL DRIFTS.

Recent discussion of the Negro in the North, growing out of the disclosure of tremendous growth in the number living in New York City, will make the complete census reports on the subject interesting. They have not yet been issued, but preliminary returns indicate that the proportion of Negro to total population in the South is still falling.

In 1860 less than seven per cent. of the race lived in the northern states. The proportion has steadily increased. In 1880 there were half a million in the North, the number having doubled in two decades. This was a little more than eight per cent. of the nation's Negro total. In 1900 the trend continued, but it had not yet attained any noticeable momentum. But in 1910 the northern Negroes were ten per cent.

of the racial total and in 1920 14 per cent. Probably, if early figures are reasonably near the final statistics, 1930 will raise this to 18 or 19 per cent.

There are today more Negroes in New York City alone than there were in the entire North at the beginning of the Civil War. Troy has not felt the northern migration as much as many other communities but even here there are more of the race than at any time in the city's history. If the presence of two radically different groups has created a race problem in the South we should prepare to prevent it from appearing in our own section; for the material for such a problem is developing. Those who have criticized the states below Mason and Dixon's line for the way they have handled it should be eager to show how much better they can do; for it is not an easy task and will require patience, intelligence and practical Christianity if it is to be solved.

NEW YORK  
HERALD-TRIBUNE  
JUL 14 1931  
Negroes in City  
Increase 114%  
During Decade  
Foreign-Born Residents Over  
34 Outnumber Natives,  
Classified Census Shows

NEW YORK  
HERALD-TRIBUNE

JUL 14 1931

### Negroes in City Increase 114% During Decade

### Foreign-Born Residents Over 34 Outnumber Natives, Classified Census Shows

A classification of New York's population of 6,930,446 by color, nativity, sex, age, parentage and citizenship status is made public today by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, in Washington. Among the outstanding features of the change in statistics from the 1920 census is the growth of the city's Negro population in the last decade. Negroes here increased 114.9 per cent, while the increase among whites was only 20.7 per cent. The Negro population of the city, however, on April 1, 1930, was only 327,706. Other races than white and Negro numbered 15,515, and included Indians, Chinese, Japanese, Filipinos and others.

Other major increases were in the number of foreign born and naturalized foreign born. From 1,797,882 foreign born in 1920, the figure had risen in 1920 to 2,147,979 and the naturalized aliens had increased from 765,264 to 1,168,548. In the tabulation of population by age it was revealed that up to the age of thirty-four, the population of New York consists of more native-born persons than foreign born. Above that age more New Yorkers are foreign born than native. Sixty-five per cent of the population of the city is above the age of twenty-one. There are 3,472,956 male inhabitants and 3,457,490 female.

The number of babies under one year of age decreased 7.8 per cent in ten years, while the entire group of children under five years decreased 4.5 per cent. All the remaining age groups gained.

Tables showing population statistics follow:

Color, Nativity and Citizenship			
	1930	1920	
Total population.....	6,930,446	5,620,048	
White .....	6,587,225	5,459,403	
Native .....	4,293,825	3,467,916	
Foreign born .....	2,293,400	1,991,547	
Negro .....	327,706	152,467	
Other races .....	15,515	8,118	
Population 21 years of age and over .....	4,511,021	3,476,042	
White .....	4,268,029	3,357,431	
Native .....	2,120,050	1,559,546	
Native parentage .....	821,552	633,866	
Foreign or mixed par. .....	1,298,498	925,683	
Foreign born .....	2,147,979	1,797,882	
Naturalized .....	1,168,548	765,264	
First papers .....	225,206	174,682	
Alien .....	681,335	772,076	
Unknown .....	72,890	85,880	
Negro .....	230,069	111,741	
Other races .....	12,923	6,870	

Table by Ages

	1930	1920
All ages .....	6,930,446	5,620,048
Under 5 .....	535,600	560,869
Under 1 .....	100,398	108,908
5 to 9 .....	577,284	536,490
10 to 14 .....	575,300	494,867
15 to 19 .....	599,286	453,758
20 to 24 .....	687,417	545,660
25 to 29 .....	695,984	575,915
30 to 34 .....	649,576	513,204
35 to 44 .....	1,139,836	853,636
45 to 54 .....	762,870	585,683
55 to 64 .....	436,804	315,930
65 to 74 .....	204,683	130,950
75 and over .....	59,820	45,281
Unknown .....	5,986	7,805

On a percentage basis, persons in the age groups from fifteen to twenty-four years and from thirty years upward represented a larger proportion than in 1920, while the age groups from fifteen years downward and from twenty-five to twenty-nine years were proportionally smaller than in 1920.

PASSAIC, N. J.  
HERALD

JUL 20 1931

### THE NEGRO IN HARLEM

UNDER the title, "The Capital of Africa," the *New York Herald-Tribune* cites figures from the recent census to show the growth of the Negro population of New York. In 1920, there were 73,601 Negroes living in the Harlem section of New York, just north of Central Park. In the 1930 census, the number is given as 224,670, and the tide has flowed west of Eighth avenue and up to Washington Heights. Harlem-to-Manhattan, says *The Herald-Tribune* is not only the greatest Negro city in the world today, but the greatest Negro city in history.

The history of the Negro on Manhattan Island dates back to very early times, for eleven Negroes landed in New Amsterdam in the first year of its colonization, 1626—just nineteen years after the first permanent English speaking settlement at Jamestown. By the end of that century there were 2,170 Negroes in New York, 5 per cent. of its total population. *The Herald-Tribune* points out that it was a Negro, Samuel Fraunces, who gave his name to Fraunces' Tavern, where George Washington dined and where New

orkers of today are proud to eat. New York claims to have had free schools for Negroes before it had free schools for whites. And in recent years, New York has been the home of some notable Negroes—men like Charles Gilpin, who won fame in the play, "The Emperor Jones," and Richard Harrison, who has been the star in the remarkable production of "The Green Pastures."

A point *The Herald-Tribune* fails to make plain is why, in New York City, where there are no legal restrictions requiring segregation, like the South's the Negro population tends to concentrate in a clearly marked section, which it has claimed for its own. The same thing is true in Chicago, where an entire section of the city has been taken over in the wave of Negro migration. The student of social conditions will find in the census figures merely a beginning. For it remains to be determined whether in the struggle to better his condition, the Negro has improved



his opportunity by moving to large congested centers, such as have attracted immense numbers in the past decade. In fact, the pressure of economic circumstances, the difficulties of securing employment, and the unsuitability of climate, may bring about a reversal of this trend, just as it did something like a century ago, when slavery proved unprofitable in the North and New England, long before the conscience of those areas was stirred against its abuses and against the thing in itself.

The migration will undoubtedly have its political effect. States like Virginia, with a declining Negro population, may no longer shape their election laws and their political institutions with that issue solely in view. And the wider distribution of the Negro will have its effect on the educational problem. Despite the progress made in Negro education, it has not always been wisely administered. There are not lacking leaders among the Negro race, as well as thoughtful people among our white citizenship, who believe that the whole curriculum in Negro schools should be changed, especially in high school grades, to a technical rather than a classical basis.

The decade covered by the census figures has seen a vast advance in mutual understanding and appreciation on the part of the two races, as it has seen a vast advance in the living standards and in the educational development of the Negro. It is our belief that that mutual appreciation and that advancement has been more marked in mid-southern areas, like Virginia, than it has been either in the deep South, or in the newly settled centers of the larger cities of the North.

## ROANOKE, VA. WORLD NEWS

JUL 8 1931  
THE CAPITAL OF AFRICA.

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*Spectator*  
*Hamilton, Can.*  
JUL 15 1931  
CAPITAL OF AFRICA

That is the title of an article in the New York Herald-Tribune dealing with the negro population of the great American metropolis. According to last year's census, there were 224,670 colored people in New York, as compared with 73,061 in 1920. That is a prodigious growth in ten years, and is not without its political effect. Some of the states which are thought of as peculiarly concerned about the negro problem are, on the other hand, experiencing an exodus; what is taking place being apparently, a shift of the black population rather than an increase or diminution of their numbers. Commenting on the figures, the Roanoke World-News speaks of the "vast advance in mutual understanding and appreciation on the part of the two races" in the past decade, and also of the great improvement in living standards and educational facilities. "It is our belief," continues the editorial, "that that mutual appreciation and that advancement have been more marked in mid-southern areas, like Virginia, than they have been either in the deep south, or in the newly-settled centers of the larger cities of the north."

That, certainly, is encouraging news. Negroes have shown that they possess real ability, when given the opportunity for its development. The notable successes on the stage testify to this; but the professions claim an increasing num-

ber of outstanding negro practitioners. What they have been able to accomplish, in spite, often, of discouraging circumstances, deserves admiration and praise. There is a willingness to work for a goal, in many cases, which overcomes all obstacles. Negroes engaged in humble, menial occupations may be real scholars, graduates, it may be, of their special universities, who are content patiently to labor and wait for the day when they will receive their coveted reward and their true worth be recognized. It is indeed gratifying to know that the negroes are proving responsive to the sympathetic efforts made on their behalf, and that their condition is constantly improving as a consequence.



WILMINGTON, N. C.  
STAR

JUN 17 1931

NORTH CAROLINA'S COM-  
PLEXION

A table prepared by Dr. HOBBS, of the University News Letter, reveals that on the basis of the 1930 population, 70.2 per cent of the inhabitants of North Carolina are native born whites, perhaps the largest ratio of any southern state. Negroes account for 29 per cent of the total, Indians .52 per cent, and foreign-born .28 per cent.

Mitchell county shows the largest per cent of native born white population with 99.6, while Warren, with only 36.2 per cent, has the smallest. New Hanover, with 59.6, ranks seventieth among the 100 counties. Robeson and Graham show the largest Indian population.

Among the 21 cities of the state with a population in excess of 10,000, Statesville ranks first in native born whites with 83.8 per cent, and New Bern last with 46.4. Wilmington is fifteenth with 58.1 per cent. Summing up his observations in this connection, Mr. HOBBS points out:

If the counties are grouped according to race ratios, it will be found that the mountain and semi-mountain counties have high white ratios; the central and western Piedmont and several extreme eastern counties along the coast have fair to high native white ratios; while the western coastal plain and some northern and southern Piedmont counties comprise the negro belt of the state. Negroes are concentrated in the combination cotton-tobacco belt, and in the tobacco counties along the Virginia border and the cotton counties along the South Carolina border.

During the last 10 years the white population ratio has increased slightly, from 69.7 per cent to 70.2 per cent, which means that the white population gained more rapidly than the negro population. As a matter of fact, there was an unusually large gain of both races, 25.3 per cent for white and 20.3 per cent for negroes. Negroes made the largest numerical gain in the history of the state, and the second largest per cent gain in 100 years. The negro gains were mainly in the cotton and tobacco producing counties, along with excessive increases in a few of the cities of the state.

The foreign-born population ratio declined during the past decade. We take pride in having only a small foreign-born population. We do not appear to want the foreign-born and they do not appear to be attracted by what we have to offer. We probably continue to have the lowest for-

ign-born ratio of all the states. Two counties have no foreign-born, and five counties have only one foreign-born each.

WHITE AND NEGRO RATIO

University News Letter.

Mitchell, a central mountain county, retains the position it held ten years ago with the largest native white population ratio of any county in the state. In Mitchell nine hundred and ninety-six people out of every thousand are native white. Possibly this is the highest native white population ratio in the United States. Mitchell has fifty-six negroes and five foreign-born whites.

Warren, as ten years ago, has the smallest native white population ratio. Nearly two-thirds of the population of Warren is Negro. Warren is in the heart of the old slave belt and for many decades has ranked at or near the top in Negro population ratio.

There are twenty-two counties with which more than ninety per cent of the entire population is native white. All of these except Dare are in the Western part of the state.

There are ten counties with less than half the total population native white. These are located in the Piedmont and mountain regions, except two along the coast.

There are twenty-two counties with native white ratios of only from fifty to sixty per cent. All except one are in the eastern half of the state.

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pear to want the foreign-born and they do not appear to be attracted by what we have to offer. We probably continue to have the lowest foreign-born ratio of all the states. Two counties have no foreign-born, and five counties have only one foreign-born each.

There are twenty-one cities in North Carolina, that is, places above ten thousand inhabitants. Statesville, with 83.8 per cent native white has the highest native white population ratio of all the larger places, followed closely by Thomasville and Concord. New Bern has the smallest native white ratio, 46.4 per cent. Wilson is almost exactly half-and-half. As a rule the white and Negro ratios of the cities are very close to the ratios for the counties in which they are located. However, there are two or three marked exceptions. In Buncombe county the native white ratio is 81.9 per cent, while Asheville it is only 69.9 per cent. Asheville has 14,225 of the 16,655 Negroes in Buncombe county. Again, the Negro ratio in Winston-Salem is ten points above the Negro ratio in Forsyth county. On the other hand, Rocky Mount has a much higher white ratio than the two counties in which it is located.

Several of the cities of the state have experienced large numerical or per cent gains in Negroes during the last decade, notably Asheville, Charlotte, Durham, Greensboro, High Point, Shelby, Thomasville, and Winston-Salem. In several of the above cities the Negro increase within the city was larger than the Negro increase for the county in which the city is located. To illustrate: Buncombe county gained 7,037 Negroes, while Asheville alone gained 7,110.

There are seven cities in the state with ten thousand or more Negroes each.

There are thirty-nine counties with ten thousand or more Negroes each. Mecklenburg leads with more than thirty-eight thousand Negroes, followed closely by Forsyth with her large urban Negro population. Eleven counties have more than twenty thousand Negroes each. Graham county, on the other hand, has only one Negro inhabitant.

While it is true that the Negro population ratio for North Carolina has declined slightly during the last decade, it is due only to the fact that the state experienced an enormous white growth. Our Negro population increased 155,240, or 20.3 per cent. This was probably the largest total and per cent increase in Negroes experienced by any Southern state during the decade.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
OBSERVER

JUN 18 1931

THE WHITE AND BLACK.



MITCHELL COUNTY, up in the North Carolina mountains, has unique distinction, which is that of possessing the largest native white population ratio of any county in the State, and possibly the highest white population ratio of any county in the United States. In Mitchell, 996 people out of every 1,000 are native white. In all the county there are but 56 negroes and five foreign-born whites. Against that comes Warren, an eastern county, with condition largely reversed, nearly two-thirds of its population being negroes. Warren is in the heart of the old slave belt and negro population ratio, and of course, it is Dr. H. S. Hobbs, Jr., of the Rural Social-Economic Department of the University of North Carolina, in The News Letter, who is establishing these facts. Proceeding with a line of interesting talk on population ratio, he finds that there are 22 counties in which more than 90 per cent of the entire population is native white. All of these except Dare are in the western part of the State. There are 10 counties with less than half the total population native white. These are all in the eastern part of the State, unless Anson be counted as in the south-central part. Eighteen counties are from 80 to 90 per cent native white. These are located in the piedmont and mountain regions, except two along the coast. There are 22 counties with native white ratios of only from 50 to 60 per cent. All except one are in the eastern half of the State.

If the counties are grouped according to race ratios, it will be found that the mountain and semi-mountain counties have high native white ratios; the central and western piedmont and several extreme eastern counties along the coast have fair to high native white ratios; while the western coastal plain and some northern and southern piedmont counties comprise the negro belt of the State. Negroes are concentrated in the combination cotton-tobacco belt, and in the tobacco counties along the Virginia border and the cotton counties along the South Carolina border.

During the last 10 years the white population ratio has increased slightly, from 69.7 per cent to 70.2 per cent, which means that the white population gained more rapidly than the negro population. As a matter of fact there was an unusually large gain of both races, 25.3 per cent for white and 20.3 per cent for negroes, these making the largest numerical gain in the history of the State, and the second largest per cent gain in 100 years. The negro gains were mainly in the cotton and tobacco producing counties, along with excessive increases in a few cities of the State.

The foreign-born population ratio declined during the last decade. "We take pride in hav-



ing only a small foreign-born population," says Dr. Hobbs. "We do not appear to want the foreign-born and they do not appear to be attracted by what we have to offer. We probably continue to have the lowest foreign-born ratio of all the States. Two counties have no foreign-born, and five counties have only one foreign-born each."

There are 21 cities in North Carolina, that is, places above 10,000 inhabitants. Statesville, with 83.8 per cent native white has the highest native white population ratio of all the larger places, followed closely by Thomasville and Concord. New Bern has the smallest native white ratio, 46.4 per cent. Wilson is almost exactly half-and-half. As a rule, the white and negro ratios of the cities are very close to the ratios for the counties in which they are located. However, there are two or three marked exceptions. In Buncombe County the native white ratio is 81.9 per cent, while in Asheville it is only 69.9 per cent. Asheville has 14,255 of the 16,655 negroes in Buncombe County. Again, the negro ratio in Winston-Salem is 10 points above the negro ratio in Forsyth County. On the other hand, Rocky Mount has a much higher white ratio than the two counties in which it is located.

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There are seven cities in the State with 10,000 or more negroes each. There are 39 counties with 10,000 or more negroes each. Mecklenburg leads with more than 38,000 negroes, followed closely by Forsyth with her large urban negro population. Eleven counties have more than 20,000 negroes each. Graham County, on the other hand, has only one negro inhabitant.

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## ASHEVILLE, N. C.

CITIZEN

JUN 30 1931

### Population Gains By Races

Elsewhere on this page today will be found a table, prepared by Professor S. H. Hobbs, Jr., of the University of North Carolina, showing the population growth by races for all North Carolina counties in the census decade from 1920 to 1930. This table shows the rapidity with which the counties grew during the past

decade, and the relative gains made by whites and negroes in each county.

Between 1920 and 1930 all but five of the 100 counties in North Carolina registered an increase in population. The gain for the whites was 25.3 per cent. and that for the negroes was 20.3 per cent. This is of special interest for the reason, as Professor Hobbs brings out in the University News Letter, that "ordinarily in North Carolina the white population increases nearly twice as fast as the negro population. The negro gain during the last ten years has been exceptionally large—the largest total and second largest per cent gain in the history of the State."

The reason for this is clearly discernible when the increase in negro population is studied by counties. For example, Cleveland county more than doubled its negro population during the decade. In 1920 Cleveland was only an average cotton county. In 1930 it was the leading cotton producing county of the State. The result was that "large numbers of negroes moved into Cleveland, many of them coming from Georgia and South Carolina." It was the influx of negroes from these neighbor States that effected North Carolina's unusual increase in negro population during the past ten years. The boll weevil invaded Georgia and South Carolina and demoralized agriculture there several years before its ravages were felt in any part of this State. Furthermore, at that very period North Carolina was launching its great highway program, accompanied by expansion in various directions, and the field was inviting to those searching for employment.

The negro population in the western part of North Carolina has always been small, and practically all of the western counties showed declines in negro population between 1920 and 1930. On the other hand, there was a decided increase of negroes in the Piedmont, the greatest gains having been made by cotton counties in the southern Piedmont. Seventeen North Carolina counties lost negroes during the decade. In sixty-seven counties the increase in white population was more rapid than that of the negroes.

"A noticeable fact about the negroes in North Carolina," says Professor Hobbs, "is that they do not thrive in the poor sections but make distinct gains in the rich and growing areas. They concentrate in cash-crop counties and in growing towns and cities. All the counties that lost negroes are poor counties, yet some of these same counties had large white increases." That is a very interesting statement and one that invites further exploration.

The situation as it relates to the negro population of this State and of other South Atlantic States is changing steadily now. With agricultural conditions what they are there is no place on the farms for a further increase

of negro population there. It is difficult, indeed, to take care of the present farm population. Nor is the prospect of work for the negroes in the towns and cities more inviting. With a total population of 3,170,276, North Carolina has 2,234,948 whites and 918,647 negroes. Nearly three-fourths of the total population is rural; and the rural white population is continuing to grow steadily while the rural negro population is increasing much more slowly. Between 1920 and 1930 the rural negro population increased only 64,168 while the urban negro population gained 91,072.

## WILMINGTON, N. C.

STAR

JUN 17 1931

### NORTH CAROLINA'S COMPLEXION

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Population - 1931

## CLEVELAND, O

PLAIN DEALER

JUN 11 1931

### Our Colored 8.5 Per Cent.

Detailed figures from the census office confirm what has been noted by social observers for years, a striking increase in the colored population of Cleveland and the rest of the state, too. Thus in the decade from 1920 to 1930 the white population increased about 55,000 or 8.5 per cent. to 827,000 while the number of Negroes advanced 37,000, or 108 per cent. As of April, 1930, our total colored population was 71,899.

Immigrants from the south have been giving industrial Cleveland its supply of unskilled labor, replacing immigrants from Europe who flocked here in the earlier decades. Thus the foreign-born population shows a substantial drop in numbers and an even more striking fall in percentage. In 1920 Cleveland's foreign-born constituted 30.1 per cent. of the population. On April 1, last year, they were only 25.5.

If the federal census had been taken in 1928 and 1929 the colored total would have been even higher. Many of the workers whose strong arms were so gladly welcomed by our industries in those years turned southward again when depression set in.

The figures do not yet reveal the extent to which unemployment has laid its burden upon colored workers. In many cases they were the first to be laid off. Their wages, even in times of continuous employment, kept them only a little way around the corner from privation. Enforced idleness has brought them much suffering and laid a heavy burden upon the city's charity. It is a good thing they are a cheerful race. They have patiently endured much suffering with a law-abiding spirit which is a credit both to their temperament and to their leaders.

The bulk of this colored population is certain to stay in Cleveland. With a return of industrial activity it will continue to grow, though probably not at the rate of the last decade. Its presence creates social problems which are sometimes vexing, but must be solved. An immediate one is housing. A trip through what the real estate men call the blighted areas will show what many of these people are forced to put up with. The industrial demand which urged them to come to Cleveland has done little to supply them with decent living quarters.

## BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

*News*  
JUN 26 1931

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Ohio.



Population - 1931

**PHILADELPHIA, PA.**  
**PUBLIC LEDGER**

**JUL 13 1931**

**THE STATE'S POPULATION**

**W**HILE 431,257 is not a large number in proportion to the total population of the State, as revealed by the final population figures of the 1930 census, the figure is significant as showing the relation of Negroes to the white residents of Pennsylvania. This count of the Negro population is interesting also because the total represents a ten-year increase of more than half—or 51.5 per cent—since 1920, as compared with the increase of the white population of only nine per cent. Of course, this addition of more than 215,000 Negroes is to be accounted for by the great mi-

gration from the agricultural districts of the South to the industrial areas of the North during the World War. For, although there has been a return movement, a large remnant of the migration has remained permanently in the cities of the North.

Another feature of the census compilation that will attract attention is the large proportion of the people of Pennsylvania which is of foreign birth or of mixed foreign and native parentage. Of the 3,788,178 persons counted as belonging to this group, the number of foreign-born is stated to be 1,233,051. It is probable that the recent immigration restrictions will, during the present census decade, reduce the proportion of the foreign-born to the natives and perhaps even reduce the number of aliens, who are now only 3.6 per cent of the total population, as against 7.1 per cent in 1920.



Population-1931.

South Carolina

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier

Spartanburg, S. C. Herald

Monday, April 6, 1931

# White Population in State Surpasses Total of Negroes

1930 Census Shows 54.3 Per Cent as Against 48.2 Per Cent in 1920—1,738,765 Given as Total—819,384 Over 21 Years Old

Washington, April 6.—Special: The white population in South Carolina has finally surpassed that of the negroes, according to figures given out by the director of the census. Where in 1920 the negro population comprised 51.4 per cent, in 1930 the white population is 54.3 per cent.

The director of the census announced the population classified by color, nativity, and sex, as returned in the 1930 census, together with the number of persons 21 years of age and over, and the foreign-born white population by citizenship. The total population of the state on April 1, 1930, was 1,738,765, comprising 853,158 males, and 885,607 females. There were in the state 944,040 white persons, 793,681 negroes, and 1,044 of other races, the last including Mexicans, Indians, Chinese, Japanese, etc. As compared with the number of 1920 (818,538), the white population shows an increase of 15.3 per cent, while the negro population (which numbered 864,719 in 1920) shows a decrease of 8.2 per cent.

The white population included 925,439 natives of native parentage, 13,335 natives of foreign or mixed parentage, and 5,266 foreign born. Of the whole number of foreign born, 3,421 were naturalized, 376 had taken out their first papers, and 990 were returned as alien, with reports on citizenship missing for 479. Alien foreign-born whites represented one-tenth of one per cent of the population in 1930, the same percentage as in 1920.

The population 21 years of age and over numbered 819,384, or 47.1 per cent of the total. The foreign-born white population 21 years of age and over amounted to 5,022, of which number 906 were returned as alien.

Census figures also show that there are more females in the state than males. This is not true with whites, however, where there are 473,312 males to 470,728 females. Among negroes there are 379,681 males as compared with 414,371 females.

These figures, which are subject to slight correction, are summarized in the following table:

Color, Nativity Citizenship	1930			1920			P. C. Dis-tribution
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
Total population	1,738,765	853,158	885,607	1,683,724	100.0	100.0	
White	944,040	473,312	470,728	818,538	54.3	48.6	
Native	938,774	470,192	468,582	812,137	54.0	48.2	
Native parentage	925,439	463,533	461,906	799,418	53.2	47.7	
Foreign or mixed parentage	13,335	6,659	6,676	12,719	0.8	0.8	
Foreign born	5,266	3,120	2,146	6,401	0.3	0.4	
Naturalized	3,421	2,071	1,350	3,223	0.2	0.2	
First papers	376	306	70	448	--	--	
Alien	990	471	519	1,735	0.1	0.1	
Unknown	479	272	207	995	--	0.1	
Negro	793,681	379,300	414,381	864,719	45.6	51.4	
Other races	1,044	546	498	467	0.1	--	
Population 21 years of age and over	819,384	395,234	424,150	779,991	100.0	100.0	
White	475,117	235,776	239,341	402,796	58.0	51.6	
Native	470,095	232,780	237,315	396,855	57.4	50.9	
Native parentage	461,513	228,570	232,943	388,821	56.3	49.8	
Foreign or mixed parentage	8,582	4,210	4,372	8,034	1.0	1.0	
Foreign born	5,022	2,996	2,026	5,941	0.6	0.8	
Naturalized	3,289	2,003	1,286	3,062	0.4	0.4	
First papers	373	306	67	438	--	--	
Alien	906	430	476	1,504	0.1	0.2	
Unknown	454	257	197	937	0.1	0.1	
Negro	343,788	159,190	184,598	376,930	42.0	48.3	
Other races	479	268	211	265	0.1	--	

## THE CENSUS CONFIRMS

That South Carolina would become a state in which white population exceeded colored population definitely by 1930 was anticipated by those who noted the trend of events during the decade. Figures released by the bureau confirm this belief. White population increased something over 15 per cent between 1920 and 1930, while the colored population decreased approximately 8 per cent. Negroes leaving South Carolina continued to follow their friends and relatives, who had gone to the industrial centers of the North and East during the World war period in considerable numbers while the advent of the boll weevil and the passing of cotton, farming on the old time basis in the counties of the lower part of the state, added to the migration.

While the white population is now definitely in excess of the colored population, South Carolina will benefit as the state becomes even more certainly a region in which the negro is in the minority. Forces now in motion will make it so.

## White and Black Since 1890

The decrease in negro population of South Carolina in the last ten years, and its relatively slow increase in preceding decades, insofar as they are attributable to a high rate of mortality, reflect no credit on the white race. Manifestly the obligation of the whole state is to guard and conserve the health and general welfare of all its people. Probably the white people have done as well as they could by the negroes, proportioned to their resources and the negro contribution to the state's resources.

The changes in the racial characteristics of the population are of extraordinary interest—in time they will affect events, which make history, more than war or education do.

Forty years ago, 1890, the negroes in South Carolina numbered 688,934. Now they number 793,681. Their gain in forty years is 104,747. It is especially significant that they gained in each decade between 1890 and 1920, but between 1920 and 1930, the decade of heavy migration, they lost 71,038.

In 1920 the negroes numbered 864,719 and in the preceding ten years had increased 0.135 per cent. Had this rate been maintained they would have numbered, by the census of 1930, 894,984 instead of 793,681. If we predicate that between 1910 and 1920 was no large migration, that the 3.5 per cent increase was the birth rate increase and that it was not suspended, it seems to

follow that the negro migration from South Carolina in the decade has been at least 101,303, the difference between 894,984 (the number produced by 3.5 per cent on 864,719 and added to it) and 793,681.

Compared with the negro increase in forty years, 104,747, the whites have gained 482,032. In 1890 they were 462,008, in 1930, 944,040, so they have doubled in the period with 20,024 to spare.

The whites, it will be observed, would have outnumbered the negroes by 50,000 in 1930 had no unusual migration of negroes occurred in ten years.

The white increase was not so great in the last decade, 125,502, as between 1910 and 1920 when it was 138,377. To account for that a good guess is that in the beginning of 1920 as many as 12,000, perhaps more, were counted who had been drawn to the state by war activities, who were lingering, but were not firmly established as residents. There has been considerable emigration of whites as well as immigration—but the point is that the white immigrants have more than offset the emigrants, while the opposite has been the case with the negroes. The movement of whites to and from the state has probably been normal.

Columbia, S. C. Record

Wednesday, July 8, 1931

## Include Negroes Too.

While South Carolina now has a white for the first time in over 100 years, the negro constitutes a decided majority in agriculture. The census bureau's figures on occupations show that there are 212,273 negroes 10 years old and over gainfully employed in agriculture as compared with 132,368 whites. Sixty-two per cent of the total number engaged in the major industry of the state are negroes.

Regardless of preferences in the matter, it is perfectly obvious that any program designed to improve agriculture in South Carolina must include the negro. In the field of soil building, diversification of crops, live stock production and food and feed raising, the efforts toward improvement must not overlook the blacks. Otherwise, the program will be only one-half effective.

## NEWS

CHARLESTON, S. C.

MAY 1 - 1931

## Negroes Move to Town

In the last census decade the negro population of South Carolina decreased 71,038 and the white increased 125,502. The negro losses were, in the main, in agricultural counties. In counties having cities, with

the exception of Charleston, the negroes made gains as a rule. The tendency was to leave farms for the industrial towns.

The negro migration was both to cities of other states and to cities within South Carolina. The counties already largely white continued to gain in whites but gained also in negroes, or lost none. In 1920 fourteen of the forty-six counties had white majorities. This number is now increased to twenty-one.



## In 1890 and 1930

The habit survives among politicians in South Carolina of dating to 1890, the year of the so-called "Tillman revolution." Nearly all of the prominent figures of that time have died, and the few surviving, such as former Senator Blease, and former Governor Richards, are now elderly men.

It was a "farmers' movement" that captured the state in 1890, and the essence of it was a cooked up antagonism of country people to village and city people.

The average politician in South Carolina is ignorant of most subjects and perhaps of none is he quite so ignorant as South Carolina. That was true in 1890 and is still true. Hence, with the benevolent motive of giving to office-seekers and office-holders as well as the more intelligent public information that should be in the heads of graduating high school boys and girls, The News and Courier directs attention to certain important figures bearing on conditions in the state.

In 1890 the state's population was 1,151,149 of which 10.1 per cent lived in towns of 2,500 or more inhabitants. This is what the census bureau calls "urban population," and its total forty years ago was 116,183. Charleston was the only town of more than 50,000 people, the second city in the state, Columbia, had 15,353, Greenville and Spartanburg had between 5,000 and 10,000, and twelve other towns had from 2,500 to 5,000. A population of 972,163 lived in unincorporated territory and 62,803 in villages with less than 2,500 inhabitants.

The white population in 1890 was 462,208 and the negro was 688,934. The whites in 1930 are 944,040 and the negroes 793,681, the whites having gained 482,032 and the negroes 104,747.

In 1930 the state has forty towns instead of fourteen with more than 2,500 inhabitants, two have more than 50,000, two others more than 25,000, ten have more than 10,000, five between 5,000 and 10,000 and twenty-five between 2,500 and 5,000. The state's population is 1,738,765, and the urban inhabitants are 371,080 as compared with 116,183 in 1890. The percentage of urban population is 21.3 instead of 10.1, and the rural percentage is, therefore, 78.7.

This tells only a part of the story. The census of 1930 distinguishes between "rural farm" and "non-farm" population, the non-farm part is that living outside of towns of 2,500 and more population but not engaged in farming. Of 1,365,685 rural inhabitants of South Carolina, 453,587, are non-farm. That figure is to be contrasted with 62,803 in 1890. It includes, of course, the cotton mill villages, some of them having populations of more than 5,000 that are not incorporated. Hence, the census tells us that while we have an "urban population" of only 21.3 per cent, the rural farm popu-

lation is but 52.6.

In 1890 the cotton mill population was a little less than 15,000. It is now estimated at 175,000. In the Tillman year the mill operatives generally were "anti-Tillman."

The foregoing figures of urban and rural population do not distinguish between the races. It is well known, however, that the great majority of the negroes are still living in the country, albeit cities except Charleston have gained in negro population. Greenville, Spartanburg, Anderson, Rock Hill, Columbia and other towns in slighter proportion, are overwhelmingly white. Even Charleston has a white majority of more than 6,000. From this it follows that of the 52.6 per cent of the whole population constituting the farmers the majority consists of negroes.

In short, in the forty years the white farm element that swept over the state in 1890, defeating Hampton for the senate and turning most of the old judges out of office, two years later establishing the state dispensary, is now represented by a still important, influential body of farmers that has come to be one-third or less of the white population.

Were a leader to arise now preaching antagonism towards towns, cities and villages as did all of the Tillmanite leaders, virtually without exception, in 1890 he could hardly muster a corporal's guard on election day. In the nineties one way of getting office was to hold up Charleston to suspicion and scorn.

People moving from the country to the city do not instantly change their point of view, but they change it in time. That explains the great demonstration in Atlanta, a big Southern country town with 350,000 people most of whom have been drawn from the rural territory of Southern states including South Carolina in the last forty years, upon the return of its mayor from a European tour upon which he indulged in "wet" talk.

## RECORD COLUMBIA, S. C.

JUN 27 1931

## THE WHITE MAJORITY.

For the first time in more than 100 years the white population exceeds the Negro in South Carolina. The figures recently released by the census bureau show that in 1930 the whites constituted 54.3 per cent of the total population. Of the 1,738,765 people in the state 944,149 are white and 794,616 are Negro. (The colored element other than Negro is a negligible quantity.) Thus the white majority amounts to 149,533.

One hundred years ago, in 1830, out of a population of 581,185, the whites numbered 257,863 and the Negroes 323,322, making a Negro majority of

65,459. In 1860 the whites were 291,300 and the Negroes 412,320, a black majority of 121,020.

After the Confederate War the Negro majority continued to increase. In 1880 there were 391,105 whites and 604,332 Negroes. Thus the Negro majority was 213,277, or almost twice as great as it was in 1860. The greatest Negro majority was reached in 1890 when there were 462,215 whites and 688,934 Negroes, a black majority of 226,719. In

1900 the Negro majority was 224,514, but by 1910 it had shrunk to 156,682 and in 1920 had dwindled to only 46,184.

For every decade from 1820 to 1920, the Negroes registered an increase. Not so for 1920-1930. During this decade there was a decrease from 864,418 to 794,616. At the same time the white population was increasing from 818,538 to 944,149. Thus during the last ten years, the Negro population decreased 8.1 per cent, while the white increased 15.3 per cent.

The underlying causes of this change are perhaps not difficult of determination. The advent of the boll weevil in South Carolina threatened the Negro's means of making a living. The Negro farmer, without training, and possessing small capital and little credit, was unable to produce cotton under the new conditions imposed by the pest. He was forced to move into other areas. The increase in the number of Negro farmers in North Carolina during the decade may indicate the goal to which the South Carolina Negro farmer moved.

Coincident with the weevil's coming was the increased demand for unskilled labor in the North. Vast numbers of Negroes drifted to the East and Middle West the first few years after 1921. The available data show that even before 1921 the drift northward was under way.

Coupled with these two conditions are factors, less tangible perhaps but nevertheless potent. The participation of the Negro in the World War, together with greater opportunities for formal education, had the effect of broadening his economic and social experience. He became increasingly dissatisfied with the means and methods of living in the South. No one blames him for seeking what he believed greater opportunities elsewhere.

And regardless of causes, the important fact is that the drift of the Negro from South Carolina is imposing upon the state far-reaching economic and social changes, requiring new leadership, offering new opportunities.



# ROANOKE, VA.

WORLD NEWS

MAY 18 1931

## POPULATION AND AGRICULTURE

Two bulletins of absorbing interest to every student of Virginia affairs are issued today by the United States Bureau of the Census. One relates to the population by color and nativity, listed by counties and cities, and the other to farm acreage and value in Virginia, listed not only by counties, but for the first time by magisterial districts. For an agency like the Institute for Research in Social Sciences at the University of Virginia, these two bulletins will furnish ammunition for comparative studies that will interest Virginia for years to come. For it is only when such figures are examined in the light of the figures of ten and twenty years ago, and when they are compared with conditions in nearby States, that they furnish an index of trends. As to many matters, Virginia will be able, when these figures are examined, to leave the field of guess work and go forward on the basis of exact information.

The increasing value of the census bureau is shown in the care with which such reports are prepared. The actual census was taken a year ago and we were, of course, gratified when Roanoke showed the largest population increase of any city, and when Roanoke County showed the largest population increase of any county in Virginia. But mere population totals are merely the beginning of what the census will show when all its figures have been tabulated and compared. It will show where we are progressing—where we are slipping backward.

In population, Virginia showed a total of 2,421,851, a net gain in a decade of 112,664. That one-fourth of all the gain in Virginia was in Roanoke and Roanoke County was an occasion for pride in the progress of this community, further enhanced by the showing that practically all of the net gain was west of the Blue Ridge, and in the normal Roanoke trading area. The new bulletin shows the native white population of Vir-

ginia as 1,746,585, a net gain in ten years of 159,461. It shows the foreign born white population as 23,820, a loss of 6,965, mainly through the removal from Virginia after 1920 of those who had been engaged in the war time industries of Eastern Virginia.

The census bulletin shows the colored population of Virginia as 650,165, as compared with 690,017 in 1920, a net loss of 39,852. The Negro emigration from certain parts of Eastern Virginia during the last decade will have striking social and political results. A State where the population is 73.1 per cent native white hardly needs now to follow the course of the Constitutional Convention of 1901-2 in the shaping of its election laws. With less than one per cent of the population foreign born, the vast problem of Americanization that confronts some of the States is not a Virginia problem. Two decades ago a third of the population of Virginia was colored; now it is only 26.8 per cent, and declining both in total number and in percentage. In Eastern Virginia counties Negroes were once largely in the majority. Now they are in the majority in only 19 counties in Virginia. The tables include 1,281 persons of all other races including the small remnant of Indians, and the few Chinese and Japanese now living in Virginia.

For Roanoke city, the census report shows a gain for the decade of 18,364, figures only slightly revised from the first announcement. Of these, 56,003 are native born white people, an increase in that classification of 15,373. Of foreign born whites we have in Roanoke 831 compared with 869 ten years ago, a reduction of 38. The Negro population of Roanoke is reported as 12,368, compared with 9,331 in 1920, an increase of 3,037. Our native white increase in the decade was five times greater than our colored increase in population.

Roanoke County, with a total of 35,289 people, a net gain of 12,894 showed a native white population of 31,856, a net gain of 12,455, indicating that practically all the gain of the decade has been in that classification.

The county had, when the census was taken last year, 156 foreign born white people, compared with 116 a decade ago. It had 3,269 colored people, compared with 2,877 ten years ago. Its increase of 12,455 native whites compared with an increase of only 392 colored people.

This bulletin on population by color and nativity, by counties and cities, should prove a valuable guide to the school authorities not only as determining the trends of population increase, but as an index of the Negro migration, and the effect that will have on the schools of the future.

The other census bulletin, issued today, deals with farms and their value. It shows 170,610 separate farms in Virginia, with a total acreage of 16,728,620, and a total value, including land, buildings, implements and machinery, but not including crops or stock, of \$900,168,925. If crops and stocks were to be included in any normal year, farming in Virginia would be shown to be a billion dollar business.

Of the total farm acreage, 23.8 per cent, or 3,975,307 acres, was crop land, on which crops were harvested in 1929; 6 per cent was crop land which lay idle or fallow, and only one-half of one per cent in 1929 was crop land on which crops failed to mature or were not harvested for any cause. Pasture land with a total of 5,593,348 acres, represented one-third of the total farm acreage of the State. Total value of farm lands and buildings was \$855,849,672, of which \$321,941,879 represents the value of farm buildings. Farm implements, including farm machinery and the farmer's automobile, were valued at \$44,319,253.

Roanoke County shows in this report 1,602 farms, with an acreage of 112,650. Farm lands and buildings in Roanoke County are valued at \$17,289,835, farm buildings alone being valued at \$5,641,515, and farm implements and machinery at \$617,387. Some interesting comparisons will no doubt be drawn from this report, for the total value of farm lands and buildings in the comparatively small county of Roanoke exceeds the total values in much larger counties like Rockbridge, Bedford, Halifax or Mecklenburg. Some of the so-called

"pauper" counties, that have assessed properties so low that their total income does not suffice to operate their schools, and that have called on the State for a share in the new "equalization fund," may be called on to do some explaining when this census report is studied. One county on the list that has pleaded poverty and inability to maintain its schools, has a total of farm values in excess of ten million of dollars, which is much more than the total in some counties where excellent schools are maintained.

Every bulletin the Bureau of the Census has issued points unerringly to the Roanoke area. The comparison of retail trade showed the growth of our stores and the larger per capita sales in Roanoke than in most of the larger cities of the State. The census of agriculture shows our county above in value and product not only counties of its size, but of counties much larger in area. The census of population not only shows our substantial growth, but our freedom from alien elements. The census of mortality shows a remarkable condition of good health. The census of unemployment shows a less alarming situation for this section than for most areas, not only of Virginia, but of the country at large. It is in the light of the figures now available that we can gather our forces and plan for the future. For, notwithstanding temporary setbacks, and perhaps in some instances unwise action on our own part, as in the case of the rejection of the county school bond issue, the census of 1940 will inevitably show further growth and progress in all those things by which social and agricultural and economic progress can be statistically measured.

Roanoke, Va., Times  
Friday, November 19, 1931  
**70 PER CENT OF VIRGINIA  
POPULATION IS WHITE**

Seven in every ten persons in Virginia are white according to the 1930 Census of the United States. For the past half century the proportion of Negroes in the total state population has been declining. However, it was not until the decade 1920-1930 that the total number of Negroes actually decreased. This decade marked the second time in the history of the State that an actual loss of Negro population was incurred, the first and larger decrease occurring in the decade 1860-

For the state as a whole the white population increased 10 per cent whereas the Negro population decreased 5.8 per cent during the past decade.

Northampton County had an increase of 4.9 per cent in its white population in the past ten years with 46.1 per cent of its population white native born; however the negro population showed an increase of only 3.6 per cent during the past ten years with the total population showing a 4 per cent increase. Accomac's total increase amounted to 3 per cent with the negro population increasing 5.4 per cent.



# Population - 1931

Richmond, Va. News Leader  
Friday, February 27, 1931

## SOUTH RICHMOND.

What is the population of South Richmond? Give the number of white residents and the number of Negroes.—A Southsider, Richmond. South Richmond is a part of the city of Richmond, so that no separate population figures are prepared. The population of the city as a whole is 182,929. The census bureau has not yet analyzed the statistics to separate the races.

## News RICHMOND

## VIRGINIA

APR 22 1931

## RICHMOND'S RACE CENSUS.

You may remember that when Richmond's census figures for 1930 were announced, most of us searched about for an explanation of the slow increase in the city's population. Nearly everyone agreed that two things were responsible—the removal of many families to the suburbs and the migration of Negroes. The countryward trend of residential districts was something you could see, but you had to wait for the census to report race distribution in order to ascertain whether the Negro population was declining.

The totals are at last available, and confirm the city's belief that the exodus of Negroes to the industrial centers of the North and Middle West largely accounts for the city's failure to show the expected increase in population between 1920 and 1930.

From 1920 to 1930, the white population of the city rose from 117,626 to 129,941. In both censuses a few Asiatics and Indians were included. During the same ten years, the Negro population actually decreased from 54,041 to 52,988. The white increase was at the rate of 10 per cent. The Negroes diminished by 2 per cent. If the Negro population had been increasing at the same rate as the white population, the census totals would have been roughly, 188,000, instead of 182,929, and the Negro population would now be 58,000. Most estimates prior to the census were around 60,000 Negroes. Some went as high as 65,000.

Figures for male and female Negroes in Richmond bear out the view that the semi-migratory Negro male worker has been the chief factor in reducing the Negro population. The city had 28,634 Negro females when the census was taken and 24,359 males, or only eighty-four males for every 100 females. The disparity of the two races

combined was eighty-eight males for every 100 females.

The percentage of Negroes in the total population has been declining by every census since that of 1880. In that year, Richmond's 27,832 Negroes constituted 43.8 per cent. of her population. In 1890 the number was 32,354 and the percentage 39.7. Ten years later, the Negroes were listed at practically the same total, 32,230; but the percentage had become 37.9. By 1910, there were 46,733 Negroes in the city, the increase being chiefly due to annexation; but the percentage had dropped once more, this time to 36.6. The census of 1920, reflecting many of the shifts in population due to the war, gave Richmond 54,041 Negroes, or 31.5 of the entire population. Now the number falls below the previous census to 52,988 and the percentage becomes 29. The white population of the city is three and a half times as large now as it was in 1880, but the Negro population has not doubled during those fifty years.

These, of course, are figures of immense social and economic significance to Richmond. They remove still further into the realm of fancy the notion that the Negroes are a threat to "white supremacy," as politicians love to mouth the phrase. If the rate of decrease continues as rapidly hereafter as in the past—and it is apt to be expedited rather than retarded—the time is not far distant when white manual and domestic labor will have to be employed locally in some volume. The supply of Negro labor will not suffice for the demand of normal times.

The News Leader is quite aware, of course, that a small minority of Richmonders will rejoice at the news that the Negro population is moving elsewhere. Some of those afflicted with Negrophobia would be glad if every person of African descent quit the city. That is not the view of the majority, and least of all is it the view of large employers or of merchants. Those who require a large force of stable manual labor and all those who sell to the Negro population will regard with concern any situation that is taking able-bodied, law-abiding Negroes away from Richmond.

No mystery surrounds the departure of the Negroes. No municipal magic will keep them here. Three things the Negro asks. One is as good a house as his money will procure, with no discrimination in streets, city service or rents. The second is justice in the courts of law, with no presumptions against him because of his color. And the third is a standard of wages based on the value of his labor, and not on the theory that a Negro can contrive to live on nothing.

ings. Give the Negro these three things and he will stay in the South. Deny him these things, and the alert, ambitious Negro will certainly go where he can get them.

## SUFFOLK, VA.

## NEWS HERALD

APR 10 1931

## CHARLES CITY'S CONTRIBUTION

The death yesterday of Judge Edmund Waddill, one of the outstanding jurists and leaders of Virginia, recalled the fact that he was born in Charles City county where the family has been prominent through several generations. Charles City has the distinction of being one of the smallest and least populous counties of the state and because of its preponderant Negro population one of the poorest so far as physical values are concerned. But when it comes to producing men and building landmarks that will outlast time, it is perhaps the richest in Virginia. It has always been a matter of regret to many that more than half of the real estate there has passed from white to Negro proprietorship, not because of any special antipathy to Negro ownership but because of sentiment. However, the colored farmers are prosperous as the race goes and unusually progressive and law-abiding. Vested rights have served to shake them down and give them a sense of responsibility unhappily not possessed by the tenant class, white or colored.

No other county in the nation so far as we know has given the Republic two presidents. The first President Harrison and John Tyler, tenth chief magistrate, were born in Charles City, on adjoining farms, we are told. It was singular coincidence without parallel that while one was president the other was vice-president, Mr. Tyler succeeding his chief, who was "killed by office seekers" one month after he took office. Both Harrison, who lived in Ohio when elevated to the presidency, and his contemporary were Whigs. Doubtless the Waddill and Wilcox families of that county, both of which have been prominent in Virginia since colonial days, were members of the same political party. Those families—the Harrison, Tyler, Wilcox and Waddill—with the addition of the Douthats were the most outstanding in the state and descendants of all still live in Charles City county or not far distant. Charles City furnished its quota of governors also, at least two, Tyler and Gregory.

Thus it is seen at a glance that the tiny bailiwick has left an indelible imprint upon the state and the nation, the destiny of which it helped to shape in many ways. Judge Waddill represented the best traditions of his native state both as a citizen and jurist, probably being the most distinguished member of the bar and bench of his county. Besides its rich heritage of men of power

and force in their day, Charles City has left the state and country some of the finest and best of the colonial residences in existence. Her landmarks vie with her great men in prominence and excellence. No one it seems to us, should be ashamed to call Charles City "home." It is without a peer in the land in the respects mentioned. Her sons were truly builders of the nation, founders of our civilization and the shapers of human destinies.

Virginia



Population - 1931

Wisconsin

## OSHKOSH, WIS.

DAILY NORTHWESTERN

AUG 28 1931

### Population Composition, Character.

The bureau of the census has just sent out to newspapers and other agencies a second series of population bulletins containing valuable data concerning Wisconsin in the fifteenth census of the United States, taken in 1930. It has to do with the classification of the people as to sex, color, nativity, age, marital condition, school attendance, illiteracy and so forth, with distinctions between urban and rural and rural-farm and rural-nonfarm population.

An earlier, first series bulletin treated of the state population by counties and minor civil divisions and for cities and other incorporated places, under the heading, "Number and Distribution of Inhabitants."

Later publications are expected to present additional items, in particular the classifications according to state of birth, mother tongue, year of immigration, ability to speak English, and detailed occupations, together with dwellings and families, tenure of home and other family data.

According to the second series bulletin just issued, Winnebago county, with a population of 76,622, has 38,328 male and 38,294 female inhabitants, a pretty close division of the sexes.

Of the native whites, 33,614 are males and 34,114 are females. Of foreign born whites, 4,579 are males and 4,054 are females. There are 33 male and 27 female Negroes in the county.

Oshkosh, with a population of 40,108, has 19,594 males and 20,514 females of all classes which indicates a slight domination by the "gentle sex." It has 16,935 native white males and 18,057 native white females, also 2,621 whites of foreign birth and 2,420 females of that classification. The census of the city counted 17 male and 16 female Negroes.

Milwaukee, metropolis of Wisconsin, with a population of 578,249, has 290,648 males and 287,601 females; 568,807 whites and 7,501 Negroes.